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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 4, 1958

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 5 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 4, 1958

Acetylene Method Offered

Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., a division of Eastman Kodak Company, is set to license its flame cracking process for simultaneous production of acetylene and ethylene from light hydrocarbons to manufacturers in the United States.

Arrangements for the licensing have been completed between Tennessee Eastman and Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Boston, Mass. Under a contract, Stone & Webster will design and construct commercial plants.

A commercial-size unit of Eastman design has been operated successfully for several months by Chemische Werke Huls at its plant in Huls, Germany.

Plant design by Stone & Webster will be based on the Huls experience, as well as results of Eastman research and development.

In developing the process, a new type of cracking furnace was devised. Eastman has operated furnaces of this type, having annual capacities of 1 million pounds of products, for extended periods.

The Kingsport firm claims yields of more than 50 percent by weight of products from the raw material fed to the furnaces were obtained.

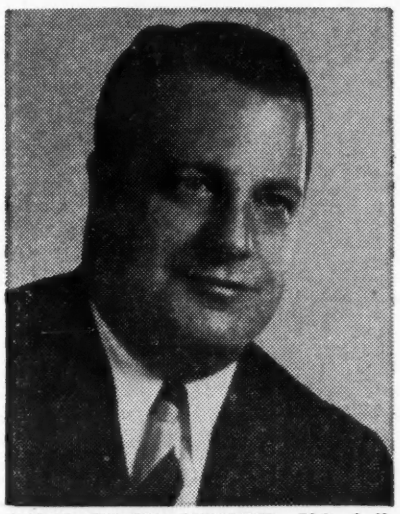
H. D. McNeely, vice-president of Tennessee Eastman, says, "The Eastman process can use various light hydrocarbon feed stocks such as liquefied petroleum gases and natural gasolines."

The Eastman official added, "By-product gas streams (nitrogen, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide) from the Eastman process are also valuable in the manufacture of such basic chemicals as ammonia, urea and methanol."

Eastman also plans to license its flame cracking process outside the United States.

Chemical Trade Secrets Safe Under Additives Bill, FDA Says

Chemical industry suppliers of food additives need have no fear that the control bill now making its way through congress will force disclosure of their trade secrets to competitors. Officials of the Food and Drug Administration, who will have the job of administering the statute, are bound by law to withhold public release of any information submitted to them in confidence. This point was emphasized by agency spokesmen last week as plans were being laid to seek house consideration of the control measure (HR 13254) on the house floor this week.



AMSCO EASTERN MANAGER: Richard V. Hinman, appointed eastern sales manager of American Mineral Spirits Company, with headquarters at Murray Hill, N. J.

The aim is to speed the legislation to the senate in time for action in that body before adjournment. Senators Lister Hill of Alabama and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, who will have charge of the bill, have introduced the house measure in the senate.

Reason for Industry Concern

Concern over the possible disclosure of trade secrets had been expressed in some quarters last week, as details of the final draft of the legislation became known, because of the provisions in the bill concerning the information that must be submitted in seeking clearance of an additive for use in foods.

The bill states that upon request of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, anyone petitioning for clearance of an additive must submit a full description of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the production of the additive. If the petitioner is not the maker of the additive, then he must have the manufacturer supply his information without disclosure to the petitioner.

It was pointed out that this type of information is what many manufacturers or suppliers like to keep away from their competitors. FDA officials stressed, however, that this will be no new problem to them.

The question has arisen many times in connection with administration of the new

—Continued on page 41

Glidden Chemurgy Unit to Central Soya

Glidden Company transfers possession of its chemurgy division to Central Soya Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., on September 1. Negotiations for the transfer were completed by the Cleveland, Ohio, paint firm and Central Soya last week.

The agreement provides for the purchase of chemurgy division inventories and supplies. Also, Central Soya enters into a three-year lease, with option to purchase, the division's production and grain storage facilities.

The chemurgy division facilities consist of soybean processing operations in Chicago and Indianapolis, grain storage facilities located in Chicago, Indianapolis, Ind., Seneca and Lockport, Ill., as well as facilities for the production of in-

—Continued on page 38

Ammonium Nitrate Works Being Expanded by Ketona

Ketona Chemical Corporation has begun a second expansion of its chemical plant at Ketona, Ala.

The new Ketona facilities are planned for production of two solid nitrogen products, prilled ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate-limestone. The materials will be produced by a prilling technic which forms spherical particles with superior storage and handling properties, a Ketona spokesman said.

Ketona Chemical is jointly owned by Alabama By-Products Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., and Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Antibiotic Producers Charged With Fixing Tetracycline Prices; Pfizer Hit on Its Patent Bid

The much-battered drug industry, under a heavy government barrage all year long, this morning finds itself facing yet another attack: Charges of unlawful practices in the marketing of antibiotics. Federal Trade Commission, in a lengthy statement issued yesterday (Sunday), asserts that the six makers of the tetracyclines fixed and maintained "arbitrary, artificial, non-competitive and rigid" prices for the drugs and attempted to monopolize the $330 million antibiotics industry.

In a formal complaint, the commission also charges that one of the six—Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—made false and misleading statements to the US Patent Office in order to obtain a patent on tetracycline.

Tetracycline Called Leading Antibiotic

FTC contends that more than $100 million in sales of this broad-spectrum drug last year made it the leader among antibiotics. Furthermore, the agency says that Pfizer and the other five companies which it licensed to sell tetracycline account for 100 percent of the drug's sales.

The commission's complaint was issued simultaneously with the publication of the long-awaited economic report on antibiotics manufacture which had been in preparation for the past two years.

The report traces the development of the industry from its beginning in 1941 through 1956 when its sales volume rose from zero to well over $300 million. It emphasizes that much of the antibiotics industry is founded on patent rights.

Named in the FTC complaint charging conspiracy to fix and police prices of the tetracyclines (which include "Aureomycin" and "Terramycin") as well as to deny other drug makers the opportunity to compete in their sale are, in addition to Pfizer, the following firms:

American Cyanamid Company, New York; Bristol-Myers Company, New York; Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The companies have thirty days to reply to the FTC charges. A hearing on the charges is scheduled to be held in New York October 1 before a commission examiner.

The complaint couples the two Bristol

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS MGR.: Glen E. More, named general manager of industrial chemicals by Pennsalt of Washington Division, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Tacoma, Wash.

GM, Callery and Thiokol In Missile, Space Venture

General Motors Corporation, Callery Chemical Company and Thiokol Chemical Corporation have entered into a working agreement aimed at developing advanced devices in the field of guided missiles and space travel.

General Motors, through its Allison and AC Spark Plug divisions, will provide the talent for air-breathing engines, guidance systems, missile components and structures. In addition, GM's capabilities in science and engineering research will be made available.

Callery's role in the project will be to provide propellant components for space vehicles.

Thiokol adds its capabilities in solid and liquid fueled rocket propulsion systems including the skills and facilities of Reaction Motors, Inc., recently acquired by Thiokol.

Vinyl Stearate Plant Is in Operation: Airco

Air Reduction Chemical Company has begun to produce vinyl stearate in commercial quantities at its plant in Calvert City, Ky., it was disclosed today by C. J. McFarlin, president of the company.

The 2-million-pound-per-year plant is the fifth Airco facility to be completed since 1953 at Calvert City, where the company has invested over $25 million in manufacturing operations.

Late this summer construction will be started on a sixth plant, which will produce polyvinyl alcohol resin, upping the company's investment in this area to almost $40 million.

Vinyl stearate is based on acetylene which is produced by Airco's National Car-

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GSA Will Sell Its Quinine

General Services Administration has advised congress that it plans to dispose of approximately 13,860,000 ounces of quinine now held in the national stockpile. Sales of the drug are expected to start in about six months.

Dow Now Producing At Louisiana Division

Dow Chemical Company is now in production at its new Louisiana Division facilities. Last week it began marketing vinyl chloride and hydrochloric acid, the first of its made-in-Louisiana products.

Other production units at the Dow site north of Plaquemine, La., are slated to get into operation during the next month or so. Dow's Louisiana Division, a $65 million complex of integrated supplementary and supporting plants, has been under construction since late 1956. Now in the final stages, major construction is scheduled for completion by early fall.

Witco's First Stock Offering Snapped Up by Public

Witco Chemical Company's first stock offering was snapped up by the public last week. Some 200,000 shares of Witco common were placed on the market by an underwriting group led by Smith, Barney & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Introduced July 30th at $22.50 a share, the stock quickly moved to $27 and traded around that level. The issue was oversubscribed and the books closed by day's end.

Of the total stock brought to market, 150,000 shares represented new financing by the company and 50,000 shares were for the accounts of individual Witco stockholders.

Net proceeds from issuance of the 150,000 shares will be used by Witco for general corporate purposes. The company is engaged in a $4 million construction and expansion program.

Major project is the construction of a phthalic anhydride plant in Chicago with an annual production capacity of 20 million pounds and costing about $3.5 million.

The remainder of the program involves expansion of Witco's asphalt plant at Lawrenceville, Ill., and miscellaneous improvements at other plants.

Witco currently operates eight plants in the United States and one in Canada, and an unconsolidated subsidiary operates a plant in England.

UK to Remove Import Curbs On Industrial Chemicals Aug. 18

A sweeping change in the import licensing control program goes into effect August 18 in the United Kingdom. Under the liberalized set-up, exemption will be granted to a wide range of chemicals and allied materials imported from dollar areas. Department of State announced the upcoming action last week in a commendatory statement. The department said that with a few exceptions all chemicals and allied products (including plastic materials) of a kind used industrially will be freed from curbs.

However, dyestuffs, intermediates and products used primarily as consumer goods (e.g., pharmaceuticals, paints, photographic goods, toilet preparations and goods in retail packs) will continue under restrictions.

Import Licenses No Longer Needed

The broad effect will be that with certain exceptions, such as dyestuffs and intermediates, import licenses will no longer be required for most chemicals used as industrial materials.

The State department said that users in the United Kingdom will benefit from the greater freedom in choice of supply which will result from this decision and American exporters will have increased opportunities of access to the British domestic market.

The government of the United Kingdom has indicated that with the improvement in its balance-of-payments position it has been possible to take this further step in the removal of discriminatory restrictions against imports from Canada, the United States and other dollar countries.

"The United States welcomes this step toward freer international trade," the department said, "which is in accord with the objectives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in harmony with overall United States efforts to obtain the elimination of unnecessary trade restrictions."

Armour Opens Three Ammonia Filling Plants

The ammonia division of Armour & Co., Chicago, has opened three new anhydrous ammonia cylinder filling plants—at Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif., and at East Liverpool, Ohio. This brings to fourteen the number of ammonia plants the company has across the nation.

The Los Angeles and East Liverpool operations will also include bulk tank facilities. The Oakland plant will be devoted exclusively to filling cylinders.

Monsanto Blending Plasticizers on Coast

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has opened a plant in Long Beach, Calif., for custom blending of plasticizers in bulk quantities. The company has announced that it will make "any feasible blend" of its plasticizers if the order is in tank wagon quantity. Monsanto markets more than seventy-five plasticizers, a spokesman said.

According to Monsanto, custom blending service on plasticizers was introduced to the industry by that company in 1954. The blends, it was added, are priced at the composite bulk price of their ingredients.

Advantages enumerated by Monsanto in relation to its new bulk program include one tank storage instead of multiple tanks and producer responsibility for the quality and uniformity of the blends.

"Lustrex" polystyrene and phosphoric acid are produced at the Long Beach plant, Monsanto says. The company also operates a tank farm there for bulk distribution of its large-volume plasticizers.

Custom blended plasticizers are also produced at Monsanto units at Everett, Mass., and at St. Louis, Mo.

Polyvinyl Acetate Powder Prices Reduced by Colton

Prices of "Vinac RP-250 Powder," redispersible polyvinyl acetate in powdered form, have been reduced by Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Air Reduction Company.

Depending on the quantity ordered, the price reductions on "Vinac RP-250 Powder" range from 9 percent to 19½ percent.

US Borax Unit to Study Solid Rocket Fuel for AF

US Borax Research Corporation, Anaheim, Calif., a subsidiary of US Borax & Chemical Corporation, has been awarded an air force contract for the study of high temperature inorganic polymers and the chemistry of new solid rocket propellant components.

The contract supports research on inorganic polymers and plastics resulting from a requirement for new materials that will withstand temperatures of 1000°F in missile and aircraft applications.

Present-day polymers based on organic-carbon compounds are unstable at these high temperatures, but theory predicts that inorganic materials containing little or no carbon will be thermally stable, a company spokesman said.

Although the exact nature of the inorganic polymer components to be investigated under the contract was not disclosed, boron, nitrogen and aluminum are expected to occupy an important place in the development program, according to the company.

The Week's Price Changes

Mangrove Bark, Mercury, Nutmegs, Olive Oil, Lard Advanced.
Anhydrous Ammonia, Linseed Meal, Soybean Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Alumina, calcined, ¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
Aluminum hydrate, 7/20c. per lb. (p. 34).
Anise seed, Spanish, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb. (p. 52).
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 0000, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Fennel seed, French light, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Ginger, Nigerian split, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 13/20c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mangrove bark, African, $3 per ton (p. 56).
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 34).
Nutmegs, East Indian, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
Olive oil, 5c. to 10c. per gal. (p. 56).
Pepper, red, Japanese Hontaka No. 1, 2c. per lb. (p. 52).
Japanese Santaka No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Gondars, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, $8 per ton (p. 39).
Aqueous, $8 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, $8 per ton (p. 39).
Cassia, Batavia "A," 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Korintje, "A," 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 56).
Mace, Siauw No. 2 siftings, 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Pepper, Malabar, black, 1¾c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lampong, black, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $7 per ton
Tallow, ined. ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (p. 34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 25,1958	July 18, 1958	Aug. 3, 1957
104.95	110.31	110.27

Polyethylene Down on the Farm

Transparent polyethylene stands a good chance of replacing the "gunny" sack as bag-of-all-trades on the farm. At least, that's the opinion of Spencer Chemical Company, which now plans to package part of its ammonium nitrate production in fifty-pound-capacity bags made from polyethylene film. The shift away from multiwall paper bags has a dual meaning for the Kansas City, Mo., firm, for besides being a major producer of fertilizer, it also turns out polyethylene resin at its Orange, Tex., works.

Spencer says that its new bags, under development for the past two years, could pave the way for putting a variety of bulk products into polyethylene containers.

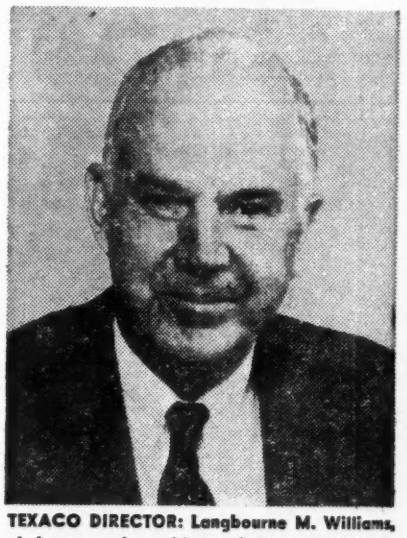
Potential Seen Tremendous

The potential of such a market is tremendous, Spencer contends. As an example, it cites ammonium nitrate.

To make enough bags (forty) for a ton of ammonium nitrate, it points out, about thirty pounds of polyethylene are required. Ammonium nitrate production in the United States exceeds 1.1 million tons a year. Packaging half this total in polyethylene would account for more than 7 million pounds of resin production.

Spencer's new bag is a heavy-walled tube of polyethylene film sealed at each end. What makes the bag good as a container for ammonium nitrate, the company says, is the fact that, inside the waterproof polyethylene bag, the fertilizer can be left out of doors for a considerable period of time without damage. This, as far as

—Continued on page 62



TEXACO DIRECTOR: Langbourne M. Williams, chairman and president of Freeport Sulphur Company, who has been elected a director of the Texas Company, New York.

2-Vinylpyridine Price Cut

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., last week reduced the price of 2-vinylpyridine from $1.31 to $1.25 a pound in tank trucks. The price for quantities of ten or more drums was lowered from $1.34 to $1.30 and the one-to-nine-drum price was dropped from $1.48 to $1.45. The reduction is the first in nearly ten months.

Chromalloy in Rocket Fuel

Chromalloy Corporation, White Plains, N. Y., has bought Propellex Corporation of Edwardsville, Ill. The purchase was okayed late last week at a meeting of the board of directors of Chromalloy.

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GOODYEAR INT'L MANAGER: R. S. Earhart, appointed manager of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's International Corporation chemical division in Akron, Ohio.

Titanium Subsidiary Is Set Up in Europe

Titanium Metals Corporation of America is expanding its operations to Europe by forming a jointly-owned titanium unit with a German firm, Deutsche Edelstahlwerke. The new company, Continental Titanium Metals Corporation, will produce and market titanium metal in Europe.

It will be headquarted in Luxembourg, while production operations will be carried on chiefly in the German firm's plant in Krefeld, West Germany. Edelstahlwerke now produces about a half million tons of stainless tool and die steels annually.

With a build-up in sales volume, Continental Titanium plans to acquire its own facilities as did TMCA, itself jointly owned by National Lead Company and Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation. TMCA recently brought into operation in Toronto, Ohio, the world's first plant designed exclusively for rolling and forging titanium.

The new company will carry on the German firm's active research in developing titanium products of specific interest to Europe's growing chemical processing and petrochemical industries. Information concerning development of titanium's use by these industries will be made available to TMCA.

Ind. Standard Debentures Set for Tentative Fall Sale

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is thinking of long-term financing through a public offering of debentures expected to be in the area of $200 million.

According to the company, Standard is carrying on discussions with Morgan Stanley & Co. regarding the underwriting of the proposed public offering, which is expected to be made in the early fall.

Senate Makes It Very Clear It Wants More Action by USDA On Farm Research Program

There seems to be no question of where the senate stands on the matter of agricultural research. Members would like to see more steam put behind this program by the Department of Agriculture and they said so last week in no uncertain terms by voting 81 to 0 to pass the Ellender bill, S 4100. But the battle is only half won. It remains to be seen whether the bill can get out of the house agriculture committee and on to the house floor for passage before the curtain rings down on the present session, now expected in about two weeks. The thumping senate vote was intended to be a persuader, but the house committee has been noticeably cool to the legislation so far this year.

Also, the unanimous senate vote came in the face of open objections voiced by the Department of Agriculture. In the first place, says USDA, the new administrative set-up provided for in the Ellender bill is the wrong way to go about beefing up the research program. Secondly, the department contends that, except for a few new authorities provided for in the bill, it can now do everything called for —if congress would only provide the money.

Ellender Bill a Composite Measure

The Ellender bill is a composite of a half-dozen or more proposals that have been introduced in the senate this year for expanding agricultural research to find new industrial uses for the products of agriculture and relief from the surplus problem. It would set up a new administrative agency within the department, but headed by a Presidential appointee.

The set-up would be akin to that of the Rural Electrification Administration. While it is a part of the Agriculture department and operates under the secretary, it functions pretty much as a separate entity, fixing its own policies and making its own decisions. Sponsors feel that something like this is necessary if the potentials of the research program are to be achieved.

In a letter to chairman Allen Ellender of the senate agriculture committee, soon after S 4100 was reported to the senate,

—Continued on page 62

Grace's New Subsidiary To Be Silicon Firm Agent

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has formed a new subsidiary, Grace Electronic Chemicals, Inc.

The new company, incorporated in Delaware, will act as sales representative in the United States for International Metalloids, Inc. located in Puerto Rico. International Metalloids is completing a plant in Toa Alta, Puerto Rico, for the production of ultra-high purity elemental silicon.

Grace holds a majority interest in the new company. The remainder is held by Pechiney, the French chemical and metallurgical firm. Pechiney originated the process for silicon production employed in the Puerto Rican plant.

AMOCO PLASTICS SUPERVISOR: Kenneth A. Kaufmann, named to the newly-created position of supervisor of plastics market research and development at Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago.

MCA Doesn't Like Functional Discounts

Manufacturing Chemists' Association is dead set against legislation that would amend the Robinson-Patman act to compel producers to grant discounts to buyers in different functional categories.

In taking this stand, MCA is right alongside two key government agencies—Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission—who also think such legislation is a bad idea (OPD, 7/21/58).

MCA made its position clear to the house judiciary committee last week in an official statement opposing HR 10304,

—Continued on page 41

Chesebrough Expands

Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc., New York, has begun an integration and expansion program at its Clinton, Conn., plant that will allow it to close its plants at McKees Rocks, Pa.; Perth Amboy, N. J., and New York upon the program's completion in one year. Involved, the company says, is a $2.5 million expansion program at the Clinton plant.

House Committee Cuts the Subsidies On Lead and Zinc

Lead and zinc producers will not get as large subsidy payments as they hoped for under the minerals stabilization bill. The house interior committee has yielded to administration pressure and has fixed the stabilization payments for these two metals at the same level as in the senate bill—3.9 cents a pound for lead and 2.9 cents a pound for zinc.

This was done last week just before the committee voted 17 to 4 to report the bill (S 4036) favorably and laid plans to huddle with the house leadership to see if space can be provided on the crowded calendar for taking the bill up before adjournment. Unlike the senate, sentiment for the legislation is only lukewarm in the house.

Main Features of Legislation

Costing an estimated $650 million, the bill provides for stockpiling copper, stabilizing the market prices of lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten, and for subsidizing the mining of beryl concentrates, metallurgical grade chromite and columbian-tantalum.

When the bill was reported to the full committee by its mining subcommittee, provision was made that the government should stabilize the price of lead at 15.5 cents a pound and zinc at 13.5 cents a pound, but in no event pay more than 4 cents a pound to the producers of the metals.

Both the State and Interior departments entered strong objections to the 4-cents-a-pound payment. They charged that it would enable domestic producers to force market prices to low levels with undesirable results for both domestic and foreign producers.

The full committee considered this criticism as a possible threat of a veto of the bill by the President unless changed. Without changing the levels at which it is proposed to stabilize the market for the two metals, the full committee decided to adopt the senate ceilings on the maximum amounts that would be paid.

The ceilings of 15.5 cents for lead and 13.5 cents for zinc are three-quarters cent higher than the administration proposed

—Continued on page 57

Sodium Sulfate Manager Retires at American Potash

Alfred deRopp, jr., manager of sodium sulfate sales in the New York office of American Potash & Chemical Company, has retired after a career spanning forty-four years with the Los Angeles firm.

Mr. deRopp's contributions to AP&CC progress include a quick cooling process for concentrated liquor, which enabled recovery of low-borax potash from Searles Lake brines, and the original development work on the spray cooling of brine which later was used to recover Glauber's salt via brine spray ponds on the lake.

He joined the company in 1914 as a laborer, advancing to research engineer. During a fourteen-year period, he was away from the firm, but returned in 1934 as a trouble-shooter in saltcake sales.

Later, he was AP&CC's priorities chief during World War II and the Korean War. In 1946, he undertook market development work in Los Angeles, and organized the Chemical Research Association of Southern California.

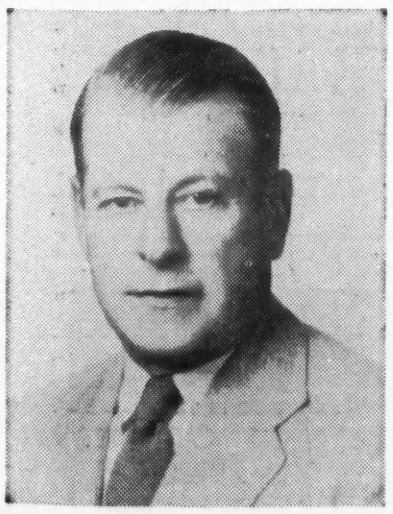
Mr. deRopp is the son of the late Baron deRopp, first president of American Trona Company and an eminent metallurgist and chemist.

Kessler's New Plant Doubles Its Capacity

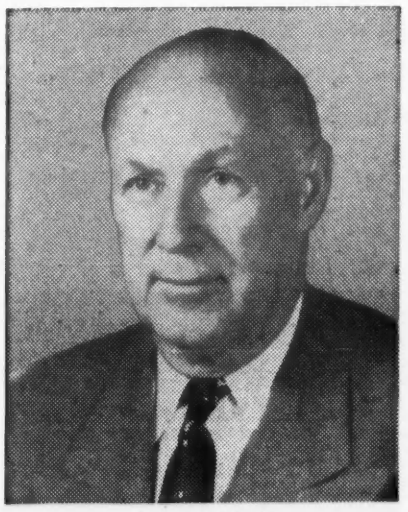
Kessler Chemical Company has begun operations at its second manufacturing plant in Philadelphia. The new unit reportedly doubles the firm's capacity for the production of industrial organic esters.

According to Dr. W. B. Pings, Kessler's general manager, the additional facility provides improved production units for glycerol monostearate, synthetic waxes, surface active agents and various other fatty acid derivatives.

HOOKER REALIGNS ITS TOP MANAGEMENT TEAM: Dr. Earl L. Whitford, Robert E. Wilkin and Frank W. Dennis (not shown here), elected senior vice-presidents of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y. John S. Coey, elected vice-president of eastern chemical sales. Dr. Whitford and Mr. Dennis had been vice-presidents, and Mr. Wilkin vice-president and director of sales. Mr. Coey formerly was eastern sales manager. Election of Messrs. Whitford, Wilkin and Dennis creates a group of four Hooker senior vice-presidents, including R. Wolcott Hooker, who received that title in 1956.



Dr. Earl L. Whitford



Robert E. Wilkin

John S. Coey

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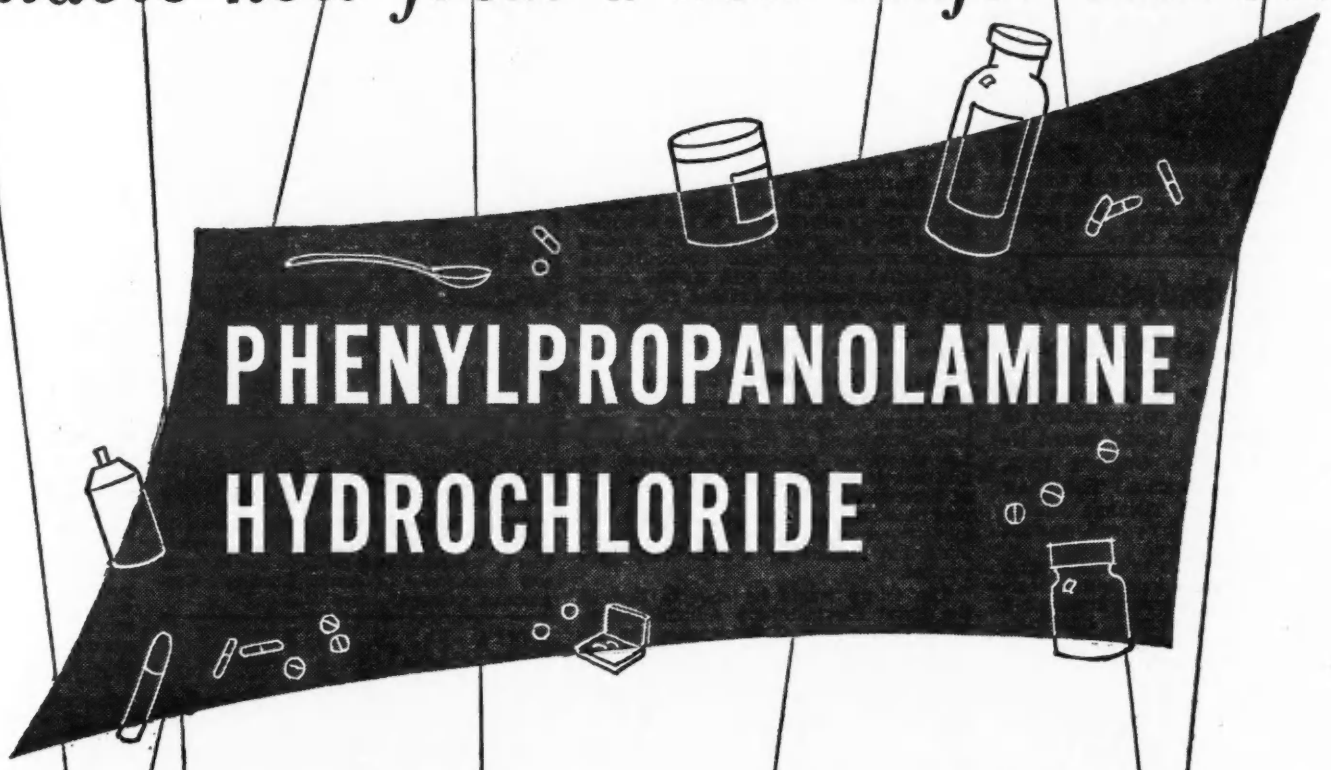

Nasal Decongestant for Oral Administration

Because of fast-growing interest in this drug, NYQ has installed extensive new facilities to assure continuing bulk production of a high quality material. Stocks are ready now for immediate shipment from five coast-to-coast warehouse points.

As a nasal decongestant, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride gives convenient relief to cold and allergy sufferers since it is highly effective when taken orally. It can be incorporated ...with or without antihistamines...in cough syrups, tablets and other cold remedies as well as in sprays and inhalators.

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Dow Unifies Textile Sales

Dow Chemical Company, which has been maneuvering on the textile marketing front for the past year, has consolidated its forces there in anticipation of the big fall push.

Involved is the consolidation of two sales organizations, Dobeckmun Company's "Lurex" yarn division and Dow's textile fibers department. Dobeckmun became a division of Dow in 1957.

A spokesman for the Midland, Mich., firm said that the move is to a great extent aimed at the launching of "Zefran," Dow's new acrylic alloy textile fiber, sometime in the fall.

Commercial production of "Zefran" started at the company's James River Division plant in Virginia early in July.

The consolidated sales group, headed by Amos L. Rudock, Dow's textile fibers sales manager, will be responsible for marketing "Zefran" as well as Dobeckmun's metallic yarns bearing the "Lurex" trademark. Headquarters will be at Dow's James River plant.

Heber E. Allen, of the Dobeckmun organization, will be assistant sales manager and will move to the Virginia location. He was formerly chairman of Dobeckmun's sales administration committee and manager of its industrial sales divsion at Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur S. Gould, former sales manager of "Lurex" yearns division's office in New York City, will become manager of the textile fibers department sales office there.

Chemical Growth in Denmark Something Less Than Spectacular

The chemical industry in Denmark will continue to grow—but advances in basic chemicals output will be something less than spectacular. This is the conclusion drawn by Business and Defense Services Administration from a study of the Danish chemical industry. BDSA looks for the most dramatic improvements in sectors other than those producing basic chemicals. The fact is that Denmark is self-sufficient only in sulfuric acid. Otherwise, the Danes are entirely dependent on imports for such staples as inorganic acids, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, calcium phosphate, sodium phosphate, organic acids and various products derived from tar oils.

FETED BY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS: Luther H. Schroeder, treasurer of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, who last week was honored at a testimonial dinner on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary with the concern.

Danish Chemical Imports Rising

A good indication of the country's burgeoning finished goods markets: Imports of basic chemicals have shown a steady uptrend in recent years.

In 1956, imports attained a record value of 446 million kroner. Imports of pyrites, fertilizers and phosphate rock, not included in the above figure, reached 311 million kroner.

Denmark's neighbor, West Germany, is the principal supplier of chemicals, accounting for about 35 percent of total imports. Other important suppliers are the United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, the

—Continued on page 55

Union Carbide Lets Contract

Union Carbide Nuclear Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has signed a contract with Joseph L. Muscarelle, Inc., Maywood, N.J. for the construction of the company's nuclear and ore laboratories near Tuxedo, N.Y.

Chemical Imports Drop $1.2 Million During April

Imports of chemicals and related products declined in value to $25.5 million during April from the March level of $26.7 million, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Census. The April total compares with $25.6 million during the same month a year ago.

April imports of general merchandise totaled $1,057.2 million—a level slightly below the $1,071.8 million reported during March and about 6 percent under the April, 1957, total of $1,119 million.

Plastics Are Gaining Ground On Steel in Fight for No. 1 Spot In German Economic Picture

The future of German industry has a strong plastics lining. In the years to come, the plastics industry is not only expected to hold its own but to continue to edge the material long considered the hard core of German economy, steel, further out of its place in the sun. Developments during the years since World War II and particularly during the period of greatest plastics expansion, 1951 to 1957, give statistical confirmation of this.

According to the Department of Commerce, approximately 10 percent of the federal republic's steel consumption has been replaced by plastics. Production of plastics during 1951-57 jumped 350 percent with polymerization products, which now account for one-half of total plastics output, skyrocketing 500 percent in producton.

US Major Factor in Polyethylene

The only crimp in the German picture, and that a relatively recent development, has been made by American polyethylene. Because of cheaper imports from the US —a result of excess polyethylene capacities here—German polyethylene suffered last year. The sting was further sharpened by the fact that capacity had been strongly expanded during 1956 and 1957.

Steel isn't the only industry that has to look to its laurels. Plastics manufacturers feel that there is every chance that development may extend to other metals.

Plastics hold the dominant position in the German chemicals industry. Total plastics sales in 1957, according to the Department of Commerce, amounted to about $393 million (1.65 billion German marks).

Germany's place in the international plastics picture is second only to the US. The federal republic produces 15 percent of the world's raw plastics, the United States 50 percent. Annual per capita output, however, is the same (ten kilograms) for both countries.

Production of raw plastics during

—Continued on page 37

COMINCO MANAGER: K. T. Seaborne, appointed manager of Cominco Products, Inc., Spokane, Wash., marketer of fertilizers.

FTC Dismisses Charges Against the Paint Dealers

Federal Trade Commission has dismissed charges that Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America, St. Louis, Mo., and the Paint Dealers Institute of New York City and five of its six-member trade associations in northern New Jersey and New York, conspired to force manufacturers of paint and allied products to sell only to recognized independent dealers.

In an opinion by commissioner Sigurd Anderson, the commission denied an appeal by its staff counsel and adopted hearing examiner Earl J. Kolb's earlier initial decision dismissing the charges for lack of sustaining evidence.

The examiner had found that the respondents had limited their activities to explaining the services of the independent dealer and the advantages of selecting him as a prime outlet.

The commission upheld his ruling that illegality cannot be inferred from such conduct alone.

Acrylic Paint Output Holds to Rapid Tempo

The economic troubles of the rest of the country do not seem to be bothering producers of acrylic latex paints. Production in the first half of this year was up 19 percent over 1957, according to Gerould Allyn, coatings expert with Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

What's more, he points out, the number of paint firms producing acrylic paints continued to grow during the period. Export sales of latex for production of acrylic paints abroad were up 8 percent over the first six months of last year.

Together with the polyvinyl acetate and butadiene-styrene types, the acrylics con-

—Continued on page 62

Ferro Licenses German Firm

Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, a subsidiary of Ferro Corporation, and Chemische Werks Munchen Otto Barlocker G.m.b.H., Munich, Germany, have signed a license agreement for the exclusive manufacture of Ferro stabilizers for polyvinyl chloride resins in West Germany. The German chemical firm has been manufacturing barium and cadmium soaps for use as PVC stabilizers.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Atlanta, Ga., October 29-November 1.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 20-22.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, joint annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, August 18-20.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by the antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Fort Garry hotel, Winnepeg, Canada, September 15-17.

Chemical Market Research Association, French - Lick - Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 24-26; adhesives meeting, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., November 12-13.

Chemical Section of 1958 National Safety Congress, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 20-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., and Beltsville, Md., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Southern California School of Law, Los Angeles, August 26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Bon Air hotel, Augusta, Ga., October 29-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Canada, September 14-15; Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 16-18; Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, Canada, September 19; General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, September 20; Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 21-22; Montreal, Canada, September 23.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 9.

Western Packaging & Materials Handling Exposition, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, August 11-13.

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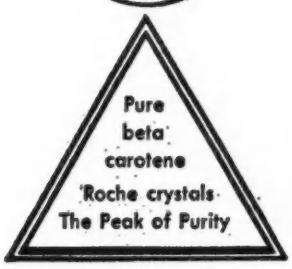

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You'll have a better product to make your product better.

SAFE AND SURE. Beta carotene is one of nature's own coloring agents. *It belongs in foods.* Even though pure beta carotene has always been considered harmless, Hoffmann-La Roche as usual took nothing for granted. During the past three years, our laboratories conducted extensive acute and chronic toxicity tests which clearly demonstrated the safety of Roche beta carotene when it was administered in massive doses to test subjects over long periods.

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Since Roche beta Carotene gives safe yellow color with vitamin A activity (inherently included at no extra cost), it is preferred by margarine manufacturers and other food processors. We have stock blends of 30% beta Carotene liquid suspension in vegetable oil and 24% beta Carotene semi-solid suspension in vegetable oil. Roche custom blends, with or without Roche vitamin A, in vegetable oil and packs in batch size cans. All packaging is in sealed, sanitary metal containers. Special forms in special packings for special purposes are available. Our technical people want to help you.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens.....lb. 3.60 - 4.25

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —

bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —

bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —

USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —

100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —

70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —

Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs.13.75 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.14.25 - —

tanks, dlvd. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —

USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —

aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —

tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —

tanks, dlvd .....lb. .06½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works....lb. .45 - —

dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45¾- —

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37 - —

dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- —

tanks, works .....lb. .33 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —

cs., l.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —

USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —

tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55

Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —

dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —

dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald... lb .31 - —

tanks frt. equald .....lb. .27 - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —

Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00

powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —

dl-Alanine, dms., works..... lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).

light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85

Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls .lb. 1.15 - 1.17

flake .....lb. 1.11 - 1.13

tech., cryst., bbls .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —

Denaturing grade, dms. .... gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - —

fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .98 - —

Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate)

Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies .....lb. 2.38 - —

Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —

Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90

Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55

2½% dms. frt alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).

Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .32½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —

tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —

Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —

55-lb. cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —

55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .17½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —

tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —

Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).

Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).

Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45

NF, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.30

USP, sweet, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.40

Aloe, Cape, cs. .....lb. .50 - —

powd., cs .....lb. .75 - —

Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .60 - —

powd., kgs .....lb. .80 - —

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ....lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).

Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).

Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).

Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).

Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).

Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —

lump, dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.05 - —

powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —

USP, burnt, dms .....lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —

lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —

USP, burnt., dms.....lb. .20 - .21

hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08

Alum, potash-chrome, dms .....lb. .17 - —

Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05 - —

bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .05¼- .06

Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —

dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —

cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —

soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0445- —

cbys., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0520- .1290

tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —

NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .31 - .32

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —

bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼- .20¼

Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher

Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- —

Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —

bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —

bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —

bulk, c.l., same basis .....lb. .03¼- —

Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —

fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —

9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works.lb .19 - —

fib dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2610- .2680

pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2400- .2470

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68½- —

Standard grade, dms. .....lb. .46 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09½- —

Standard grade, dms. .....lb. .79½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44

Monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44

Tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —

ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44

Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —

grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —

lump bgs. c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —

Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —

bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95

USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30

powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 6.50 - 7.50

p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ....lb. 1.57 - —

Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .485 - —

tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .45 - —

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —

dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .45 - —

tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .42 - —

m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —

dms., smaller lots. .....lb. 2.50 - —

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ...lb. 1.13 - —

Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.53 - —

p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.80.00 - —

refrigeration tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —

Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd., basis ton.83.00 - —

Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65

Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).

Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —

fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb 1.05 - —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —

dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —

dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —

dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
		n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral		
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled			whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w. w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium Bichromate—Asphalt

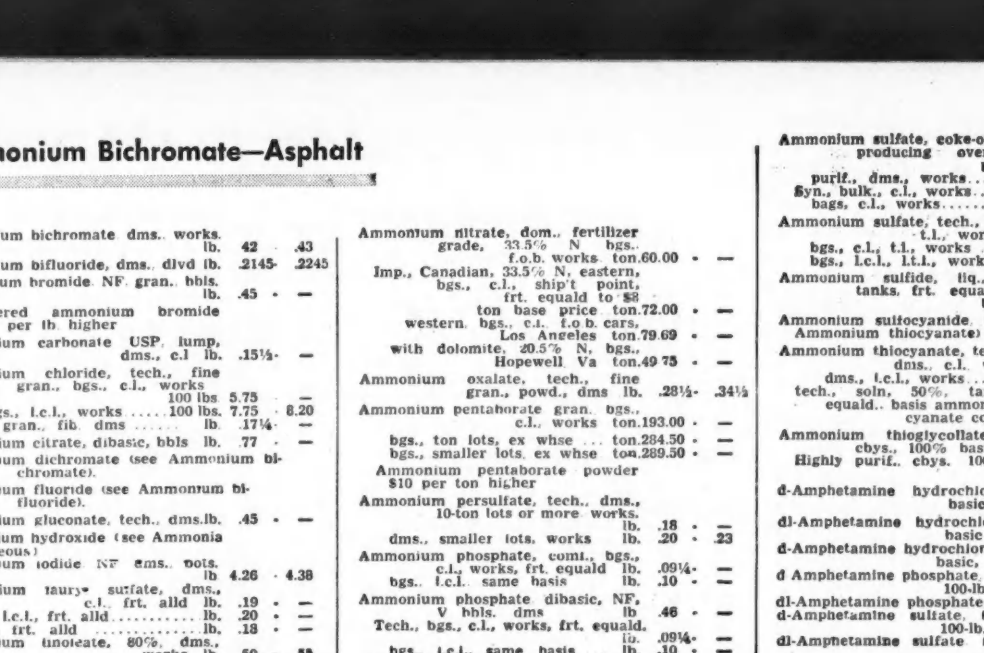
Ammonium bichromate dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF dms., bots. lb 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bgs., f.o.b. works ton.60.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27

Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb.17.50 -21.00
d Amphetamine phosphate, 5b dms. 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
Amyl alcohol 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms. c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root dom. bls lb 60 - 65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb 120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms. l.c.l same basis lb .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .17 - —
Spanish, bgs., lb. .17½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35 60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd. bbls. lb. 13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade bbls lb 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls. dms lb 85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l. mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines ton.35.00 - —
select 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines ton.40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy gal. .09½- —

you're doggone tootin'



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CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678

Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy..... ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, crns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs, c.l. works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate dms, works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride anhyd, bgs, c.l. works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF cryst., 100-lb. dms lb .22 - —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.l.l., frt. equald. ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls, c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls. l.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd lb .17 - —
Barium oxide grd. dms., c.l. t.l. frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, crns, c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide dms. c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs mines ton 25.00 - —
white water-grd. paper bgs. c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs. ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, chys. c.l. works, E 100 lbs 2.35 - —
chys., l.c.l., works E ....100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, crns lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, crns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian 50-55% crns. dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs....lb. .57 - .59
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .60 Nom.
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .73 - .75
white slabs, 100-lb ctns ... lb. .72 - .74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns... lb. .65 - .67
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .64 - .66
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Belladonna root, bls ..... lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian white high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 - —
bgs 1-ton lots ex whse ton.94.00 - —
low gel bgs. 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton tots. ex whse ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, chys, works .. lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF dms ..... lb. .80 - .86
Tech, chys, dms, t.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
chys, smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district ....gal. .31 - —
Chicago district .....gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district .....gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ....gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district ....gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district ....gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. .....gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio. ....gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride tech. high gamma dms. c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms. t.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma dms. c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms. t.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow AAA bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine dms ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis, lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots .....lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone dms lb 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys smaller lots frt equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .22 - —
cbys t.c.l. same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area, lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 30 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms..lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. .....lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd .....lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms., lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, crns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.23 - —
Benzyl formate, crns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, crns. .....lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. .....lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots .....lb 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots .....lb 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, crns .....lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots...lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat, NF Italian, crns. lb.12.75 -13.75
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst, bots .....gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, crns.....lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, crns .....lb 1.75 1.85
Bismuth chloride, tars .....lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms .....lb. 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs, ton lots .....lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms ..lb. 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd, dms .....lb 4.47 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms .....lb 4.37 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib, dms lb 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib, dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd, tars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs, c.l. t.l. frt alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs, l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls .....lb 63 65
Black haw tree bark, bls .....lb 45 50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.169.00 - —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade unground 16-17% ammonia bgs, Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried soluble bgs, c.l lb 13 .14
bgs., t.l. ..... lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. ..... lb. .15½- .35¼
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb 48 50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Peruvian, dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.35

Bromine:

- Properties
- Uses
- Handling

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BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.87.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
Boric acid, gran., 99.9%, dms., ums., smaller lots, same basis ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 Nom.
Buchu leaves bls lb. 1.20 —

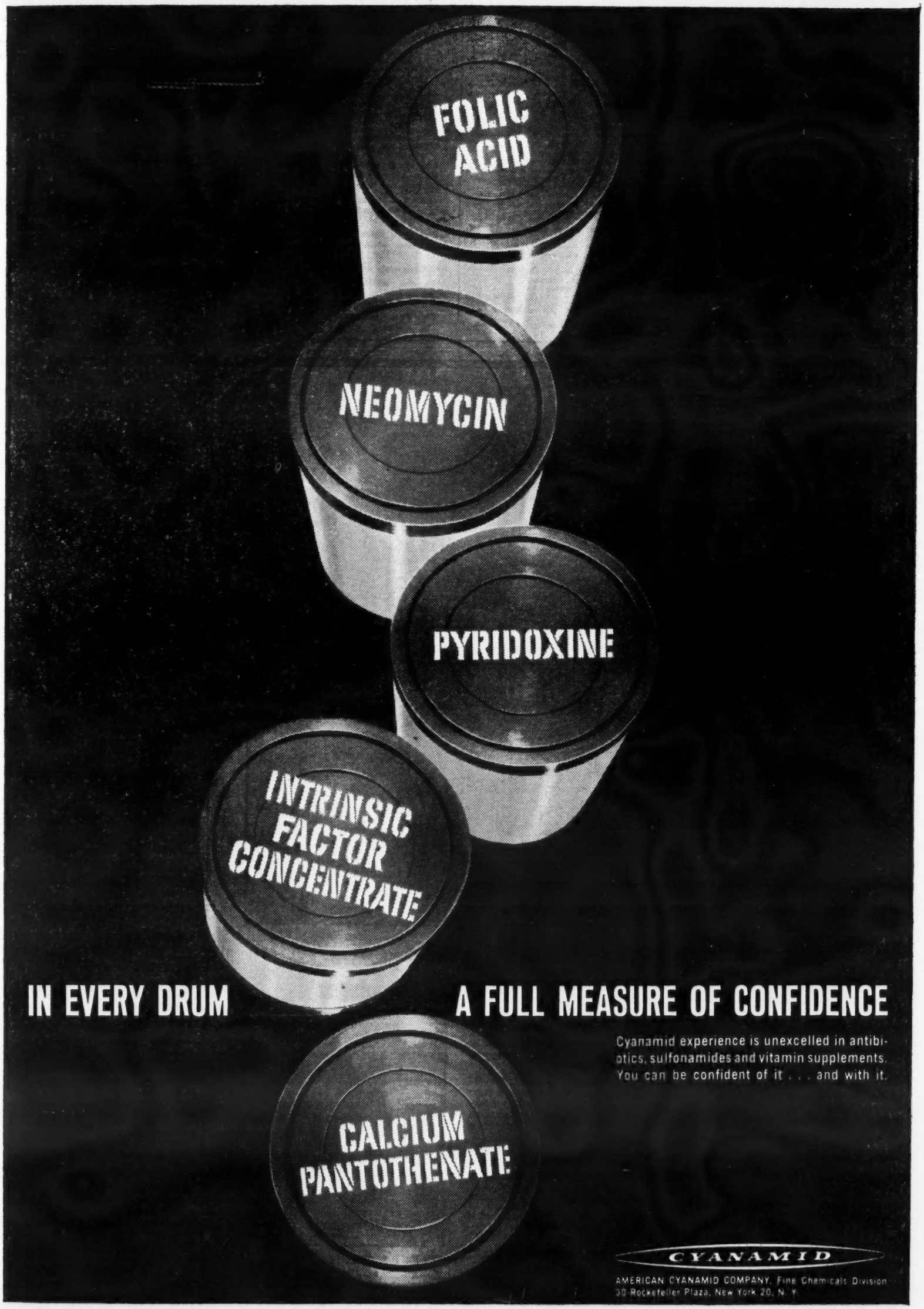
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls. c.l. refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l. works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms. c.l. works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric acid, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Calmium-selenide, lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst. hydrous, dms 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Syn., USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l. dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works frt equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.00 - —
Gran. purif., dms. lb .27 - —
USP, dms. lb. .33 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms lb. 76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms. works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. .99 - 1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs. works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .50
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms. t.l.t. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway, oil, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10¾ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .09½ - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .054 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. allid. lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. allid lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.t. frt. allid lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. allid lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb. 45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppy, cs., lb. 2.80 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.75 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton ton lots lb. .81 - .82
Parnahyba, refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.24 - 1.27
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. o. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., edible, acid-precip, grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18¾ - —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .59 - —
"B" lb. .56 - —
"C" lb. .55 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .60 - —
"B" lb. .56 - —
"C" lb. .55 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2750 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910 - —
tanks lb. .2660 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2660 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760 - —
tanks lb. .2460 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l lb. .2300 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400 - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .22¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼ - —
tanks lb. .20¼ - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550 - —
tanks lb. .2250 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1600 - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½ - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28½ - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21½ - —
Celery seed oil, bots lb. 13.00 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .73
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. Nominal.
Roman, cs. lb. 2.50 - —



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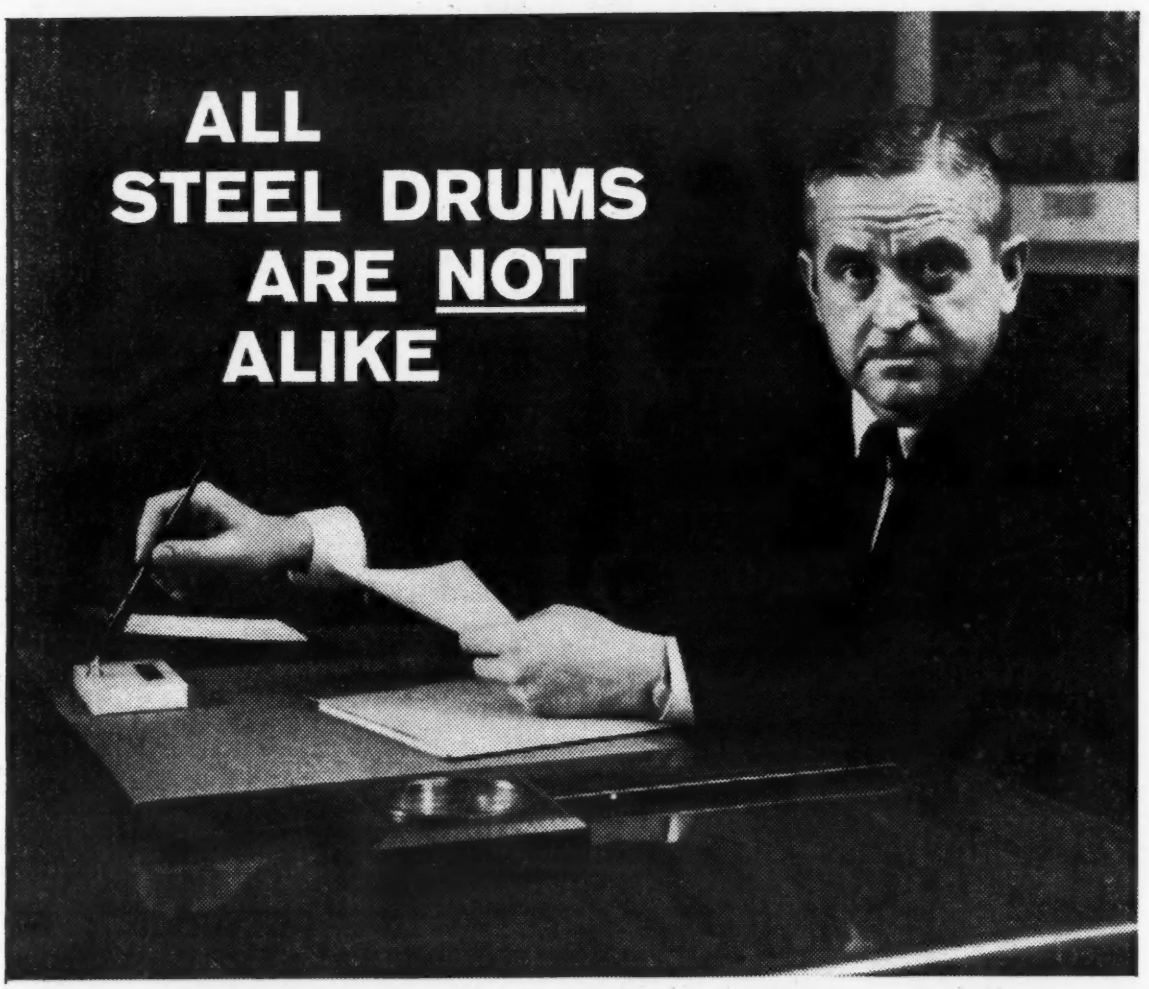
Chamomile Oil—Cobalt Blue

Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0655 —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0669- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 2.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
etns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .76 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd, E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comt., bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 160 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb 0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate fib dms. frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .29½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls. works lb. .09½ —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ —
Chromium fluoride bbls works lb .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls. fib dms. c.l frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb 1.15 —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid refd bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb .75 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .82 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.02 - —
Cinnamon bud oil bots. lb.30.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns. dms lb 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd. fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. 29½ .30
bgs. dms. 10,000 lb lots 1 shipt lb. .30 .30¼
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .30½ .31
hydrous, fine gran. bgs. dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 .28¼
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb 29 29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .58 - .67
Java-type, dms. lb. .57 - .65
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif. bots lb 13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 —
300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .43½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Clove, bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
CMC, crude, 98.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs., or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse. gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. .40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).



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1. Full, complete line. U. S. Steel has today's widest selection of steel shipping containers. Pails from 2½ gallons up, drums from 57 gallons down—plus a full line of stainless-steel containers.

Special linings and closures are available, too, so that you can select a container with exactly the right properties for your product, in the most efficient size. Both you and your customer profit.

USS IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK

2. Punctual deliveries—anywhere. U. S. Steel's enormous production capacity and seven convenient plants assure you of fast, dependable shipments.

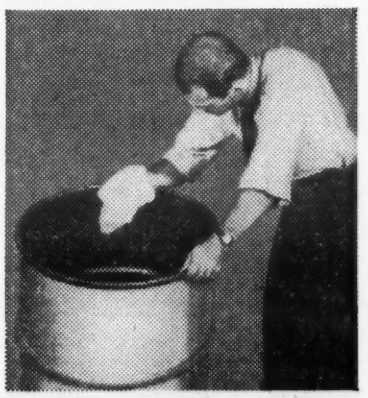
You can take delivery by rail or truck. In either case, our kind of service can help you keep inventory problems to a minimum, avoid production stoppage due to fluctuating container supplies.

So before you place your next order for *any* steel shipping container, make it a point to talk to the man from United States Steel.

Factories in: Los Angeles, Calif. • Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

United States Steel Products Division

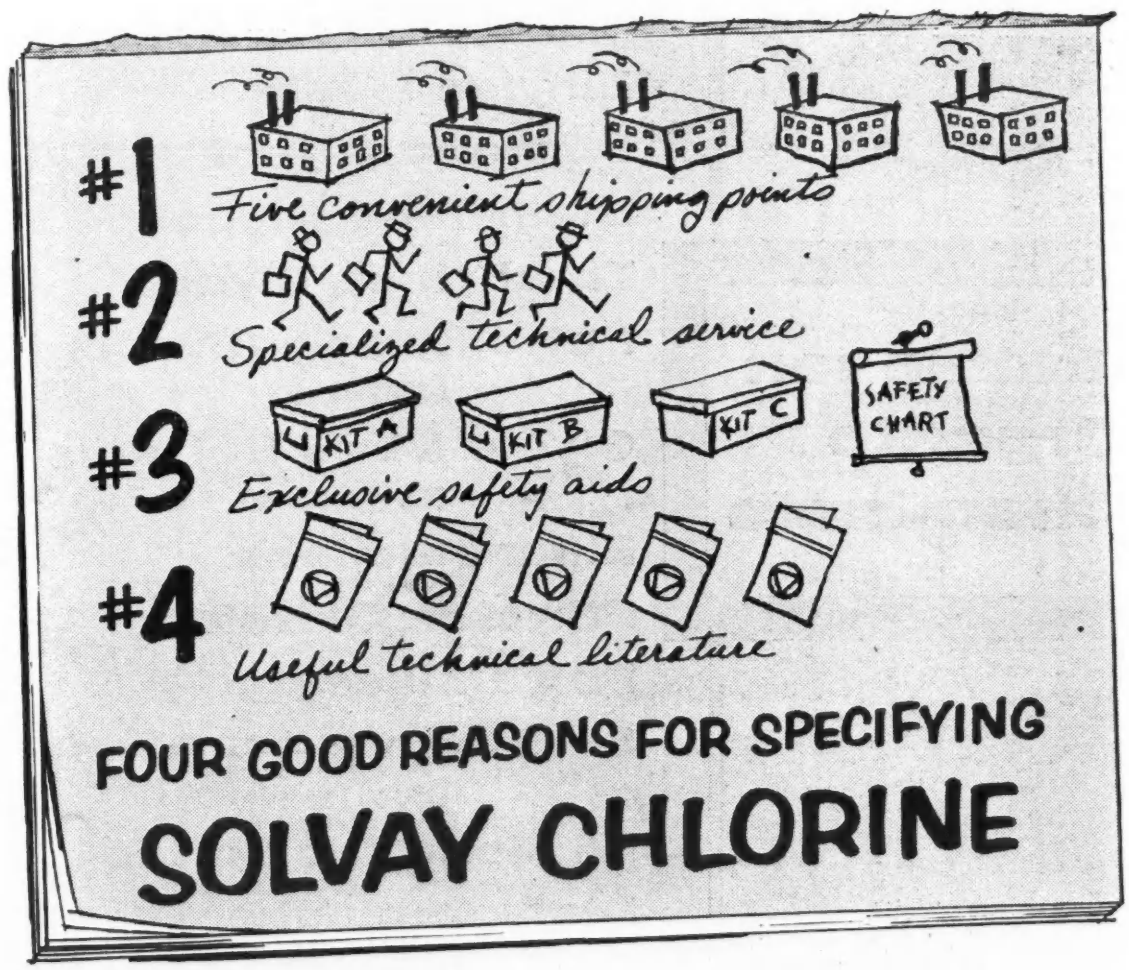
USS



FAMOUS U.S. STEEL HANDKERCHIEF TEST

Rub a white handkerchief inside any USS rust-inhibited drum—spotless. Reason: each drum is chemically cleaned *after* forming. Zinc phosphate coating goes on over clean steel, inhibits rust.

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.57	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.05	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	2.20	—
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.71½-	—
Liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.57½-	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse.	lb	2.00	—
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co, dms. dlvd	lb	48¾-	—
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. d	lb.	.85	—
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.52	—
70-71% Co, kgs	lb.	1.48	—
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co dms.	lb.	.29½-	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst, 21% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.69	—
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.17	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co dms. dlvd.	lb.	.44	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	17 80	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13 75	—
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.22	—
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Coconut oil crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.15	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.14	—
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.24	—
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.22½-	.25
tanks	lb.	.20	—
double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.23½-	.26
tanks	lb.	.21	—
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.09¾-	.10
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11 75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10 25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10 75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.45	- 1.50
Cohosh root black bls.	lb	20	.22
Blue, bls	lb	20	22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.50	-31.00
Colchicum root bls	lb	.55	—
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	.55	—
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.72	—
Colombo root bls	lb.	.15	- .16
Condurango bark bls	lb.	.26	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.22	- .24
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.15¾-	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.40	- .80
Copaiba oil cns	lb	1 75	2.50
Copper acetate bbls. c.l., works	lb.	53	—
bbls., l.c.l. works	lb	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3190-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3340-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.42	- .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.28¼-	.28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.36½-	.37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.3630-	.3980
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.609	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	- .659
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.47¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¾-	—
Copper metal electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper naphthenate liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst. dms., works	lb.	.29	- .31
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42¾-	—
Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots.	lb.	.40¼-	—
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works.	lb.	.38½-	—
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½-	.63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms.	lb.	1.14	- 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1805-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		11.05	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		11.55	-14.05
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		21.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		21.95	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l. same basis 100 lbs.		25.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		26.15	-29.15
Copper undecylenate dms	lb	2 75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	195.00	Nom.
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	190.00	Nom.
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	8.50	-11.50
Coriander seed Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.09	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07	—
Yugoslavian bgs	lb	08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1985-	.2000
tanks	lb.	.1785-	—
Corn oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.17¼-	.20
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)			
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs. c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.33	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.58	—
Corn syrup 42° Be non-ret. dms. c.l.	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret dms. l.c.l.	100 lbs	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)			
Cortisone acetate USP bulk	gram	3.50	3.55
Costus oil, bots	oz	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	65.00	-65.50
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.12	Nom.
tanks, Valley	lb.	.11⅞	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.11⅝-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.03¾-	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.17⅝-	.17⅞
tanks	lb.	.15⅝-	.15¾
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works.	lb.	.03	- .03¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.60	3.70
Cramp bark, NF bls	lb	85	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.,	lb.	3.05	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.30	—
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.192	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42	.44
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.53	.55
tanks same basis	gal.	.33	.35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	—
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol 98% dms, c.l. dlvd	lb.	.52	—
dms, l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.53	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.49	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.72	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.25	—
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more	gal.	1.03½	—
less than 50 dms., same basis,	gal.	1.05	1.13
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms l.c.l. works	lb	24½	25
Crotonic acid 6b dms, 200 lbs or more, works	lb.	.51	—
Cryolite nat., indust., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs		13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs		14.25	—
Cube root powd 5% rotenone bgs., c.l. t.l., works	lb	27	—
Cubeb berries XX, NF, bgs	lb	90	—
Powd. cs	lb	95	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-15.00
Cumene dms c.l. works	lb	12	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	14	—
tanks works	lb	11	—
Cumin oil, bots., cns	lb	7.50	-12.50
Cumin seed Iranian bgs	lb.	.24	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	No prices,	
Turkish bgs	lb	No prices,	
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock	lb.	07½-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls Ont. contract	ton.	57 00	—
pulv. 21% N, bgs. works unit-ton		2.85	—
Indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	75 00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton	96 00	—



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Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech. bbls lb .90 1.35
Cyclohexane 99% tech dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies, gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb 47 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb No stocks.
E, bgs lb No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped bgs lb .13 .14½
nubs and chips bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .14½- .16
nubs, bgs. lb 17¾ 20
Siam, cs. lb. .32 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .36 - .43
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¼ .34
No. 3, bgs. lb No stocks
dust, bgs. lb .17 19
seeds, bgs. lb No stocks
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake grd. lib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P paper bags, c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .60
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76¼
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .653 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .763
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. t.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,3-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. 32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —

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Ethylene Oxide
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Triethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycols
(Poly-G's)
Glycol Ether Solvents
(Poly-Solv's)
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Polyamines
Surfactants
(Poly-Tergents)
Ethylene Dichloride
Dichloroethylether

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OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5931

Dieldrin, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 40 —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 40 —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl etner acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP bots gram 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech. dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb. 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks dlvd. 100% basis lb. 66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb 32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms lb .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb 15 - —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .20¾- —
tanks frt alld E lb 20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt .alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. 59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb .35 - —
Dipentene dest.-dist. dms. c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms. l.c.l. works gal. 63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. 79 - —
tankcars, works gal 42 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see fat acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. l.l. works lb .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 19 - —
tanks, works lb. 16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns lb. 65 85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works lb 51¾ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 53¾ —
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher
Diphenylguanidine bgs dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb 18¾ —
tanks, frt alld lb 15¼ —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb 20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 21 —
tanks same basis lb 18½ —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb lots works lb 1.45 —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld lb. 70 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs. bis. c.i US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb 20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 21 —
tanks same basis lb 19 —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms l.c.l. works 100% basis lb 1.05 —
Dodecylbenzene, dms. c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms. l.c.l same basis lb. 15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:
Blue FD&C No 1 lb 15.65 17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 17.60
Green FD&C No. 1 lb 15.65 17.60
No 2 lb 19.60 22.85
No. 3 lb 31.30 35.90

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

T.C.P.—Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.—Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

D.D.V.P.—Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate

D.E.T.—Diethyl Toluamide
(Minimum 95% Purity)

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Dyes, Coaltar—Ethyl Cellulose

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	5.90	7.85
No 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet FD&C No 1 cns	lb	15.65	17.60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns	lb	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	10.95
Brown D&C No 1	lb	15.65	16.10
Green D&C No 5	lb	15.65	16.10
No 6	lb	15.85	16.10
No 7	lb	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3	lb	10.50	10.95
No 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60	24.00
No 19	lb	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.90	4.35
No 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 23	lb.	24.15	24.65
No 33	lb	17.00	17.45
Violet D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots dlvd:—

Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No 1 cns	lb	13.05	13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1, cns	lb	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No

20	Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb	.89	—
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb	1.29	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb	1.05	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40	Orange R extra, cone	lb	1.52	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.55	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb	1.16	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161	Orange	lb.	.94	—
176	Fast red A	lb	1.39	—
179	Rubine XX conc	lb	1.47	—
180	Blue F4B	lb	1.31	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb	1.20	—
202	Chrome blue black R conc	lb.	1.07	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.92	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	—
234	Brown Y	lb	1.27	—
246	Blue black, extra conc	lb	1.37	—
275	Milling red 3R conc	lb	1.91	—
289	Navy blue 2R conc	lb.	1.70	—
299	Black F conc	lb	2.19	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.13	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.93	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
593	Green BY conc	lb.	1.62	—
598	Yellow brown R, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655	yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
657	Malachite green V crystals	lb.	2.73	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb	3.62	—
667	Milling green 6B conc	lb	4.78	—
671	Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb	2.25	—
726	Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb	3.61	—
749	Red BX	lb	4.76	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	—
841	Safranine GF extra conc	lb	4.11	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb	1.67	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb	4.76	—
922	Blue GXA	lb	2.22	—
978	Black GXCF conc	lb	.38	—
1034	Alizarin red 5C	lb.	3.31	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

1078	Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	2.28	—
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.92	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder,	lb.	4.60	—
p-4	Brown FG	lb.	3.00	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	3.08	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.62	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ conc	lb.	2.48	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.70	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	—
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078	Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03	—
	Oil black ZHB	lb	4.61	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	—
	Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
	Oil yellow ZG conc	lb	6.33	—

Dyes coaltar spirit soluble 100 lb drms., dlvd No

p-317	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	—
p-320	Spirit orange ZR conc	lb	5.87	—
	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.29	1.32
Tanners bbls.	lb	.66	.66½
Elm bark grinding bls	lb	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.00	48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	3.44	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.65	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, eryst., dms.,	oz.	.60	.80
Powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
l-Epinephrine base syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram,	.58	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb	6.00	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	1.60	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz	87.75	—
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va.	lb.	.17	—
Ester gum wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.80	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E	lb.	.75	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E	lb.	.70	—

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Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, anhydrous, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns	lb	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.	lb	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb	1.21	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.34½	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c higher W of Rockies.)			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E.	lb.	.47½	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. t.c. dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21¼	—
Ethyl iodide, chys., works	lb	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms. t.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether)			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.20	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms. t.c.l., dlvd.	lb	45½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	42	—
N-Ethyl-a-napthylamine, dms., works.	lb	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms. t.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene contract, refy gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over	lb.	6.75	—
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms	lb.	.63	.80
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	.70	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.15	.17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works.	lb.	2.10	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
French, light, bgs.	lb.	.20½	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07¾	—
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
bbls., t.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾	—
Soln., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	—
USP IX, djns.	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	—
dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.25	6.75
bbls., t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.75	7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be, photo grade, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.00	—
USP, cryst. dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms	lb.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.28¼	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII soluble, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.79	—
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms. ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.25	42.25
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton	36.25	
bulk, c.l., works	ton	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.63	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.50	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	4.25
bbls. c.l. works	ton	40.00	—
bulk, c.l. works	ton	27.00	—
USP cryst, bbls, dms	lb	.09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.75	4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.85	4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1350	.1400
Kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1580	.1630
Light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1200	.1250
tanks	lb.	.1050	—
Fishliver oil, high potency 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16	—
200,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.17½	—
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	133.00	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	129.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Folic acid, USP, bots, fib, dms. kilo-lots or more	gram	70	—
10% feed grade, fib, dms. 10 kilos or more	kilo.	62.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0645	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0380	—
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0670	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0350	—
Formic acid, 85% cbys. c.l., works.	lb	.1570	—
cbys. t.c.l. works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys. t.c.l. works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls	lb	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. III mines.	ton	19.00	—
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	20.00	21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs. c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton	17.50	—
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs. c.l. same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.27¼	—
bgs., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c per lb higher west of Denver			
Furfural, dms. c.l. works	lb	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb	14	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	12	—
tanks, dlvd W	lb	13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns. works	lb	20	—
dms., c.l. Memphis, Tenn	lb	20	—
dms. t.c.l. Memphis, Tenn	lb	21	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l. Newark, N. J	lb	22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn	lb	184	—
Fusel oil, refd, cms. c.l. dlvd	lb	.18	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd	lb	.19	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	47½	—
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l.	lb	45½	—
No. 3, bbls. t.c.l.	lb	43½	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l.	lb	21½	—
No. 3, bbls. t.c.l.	lb	19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., t.c.l.	lb	45	—

G

G salt, bbls. frt alld. 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.22

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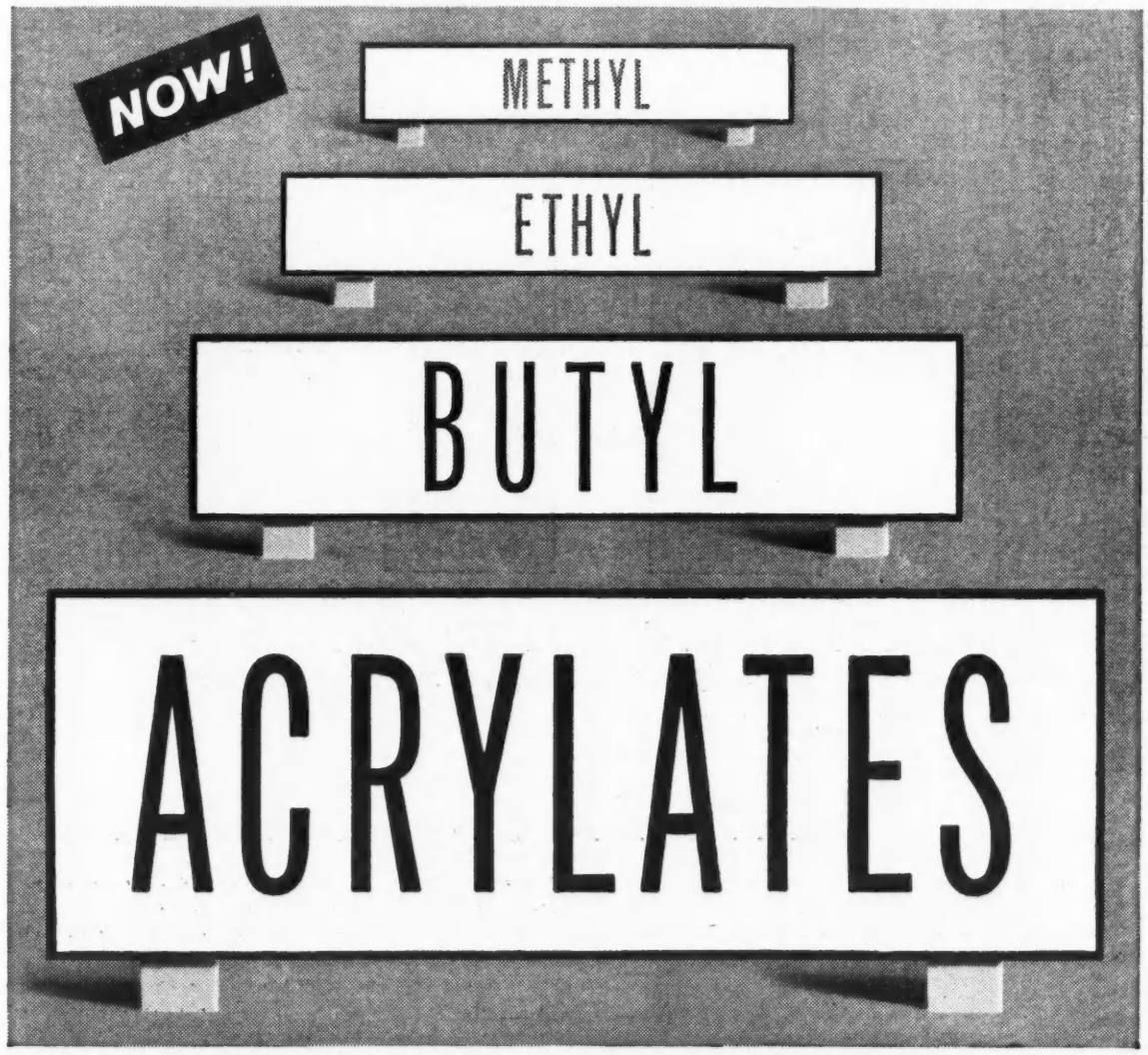

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Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin),
75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd, bbls bxs. lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.50 -18.50
Bourbon cns. lb. 17.00 -20.75
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 11.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.00 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .14½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .15½- —

Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.

Glue, hide, 70-84 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
85-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt alld, lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots, gram .45 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .18½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd, E, tanks lb. .16½- .17
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .17 - —
Glycerine nat., refd. USP CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
USP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅝- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —

Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root NF, tested, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. .06 - .09½
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21¼
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .34¼
90-92% powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
95-97% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- .07¾
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ .18¾
extra winter strained, dms. c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms. l.c.l lb 20¾ 22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb 45 —
Guaiacol, NF cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF liq. cbys. dms lb 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil cns lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

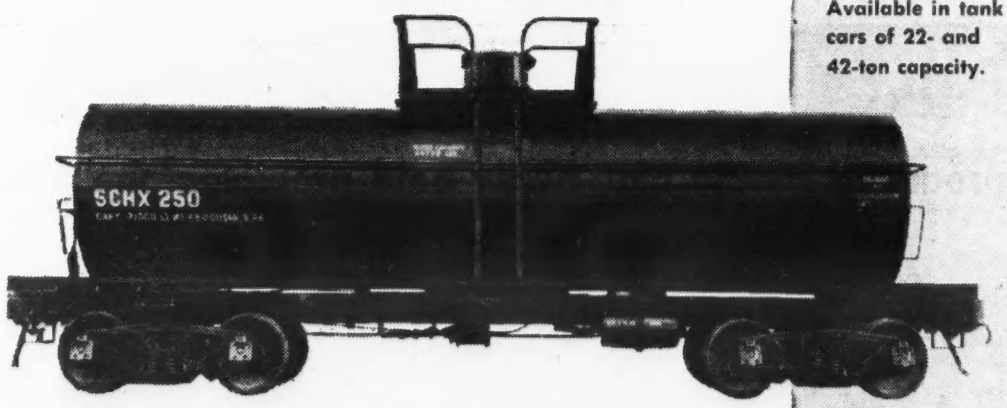
H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger Tex gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25-lb, lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —

HF

HYDROFLUORIC ACID
anhydrous and aqueous

STAUFFER HAS IT...
IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY



Available in tank cars of 22- and 42-ton capacity.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.
NYOTEX CHEMICAL DIVISION, P.O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Tex.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Hydroabietyl alcohol, tecn., solid, zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd . . lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks dlvd . . . . . lb. .27¼ - —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)

Hydrochloric acid 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.03
tanks works frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
5-pint bots. extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼

Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —

Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —

Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - .90

Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bois lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal drms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. drms. l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. drms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal drms. l.c.l. l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming; in those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, drms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydrofuramide, drms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .53 - .60

Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98% tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd W . . . . . lb. .39 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .21 - —

Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35% drms., c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. .202 - —
drms. l.c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. .211 - —
tanks dlvd . . . . . lb. .1800 - —

Hydroquinone photo grade, drms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech. drms. c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. .82½ - —
drms l.c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. .84½ - —

Hydroxyacetic acid tech. 70%, drms. Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va . . . . . lb. .073 - —

Hydroxycitronellal, cns . . . . . lb. 4.80 - 5.30

Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)

Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00

Hyoscyamine sulfate bots . . . . oz. 6.00 - 6.50

Hypernic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq. No 1 bbls. l.c.l. . . . . lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l . . . . . lb. .27 - —

Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, drms. . . . . lb. .75 - 1.05

Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).

Indol, CP bots. . . . . lb. 16.00 - 18.25

Inositol bots. dlvd . . . . . lb. 5.00 - —
drms. dlvd . . . . . lb. 4.50 - 4.75

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

Iodine, crude, kgs. . . . . lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, drms . . . . . lb. 2.02 - —

Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP. drms lb. 3.60 - —

Iodoform NF drms. kgs . . lb 4.90 - 5.00

a-Ionone, cns. . . . . lb. 3.80 - 4.15

b-Ionone, cns. . . . . lb. 4.50 - 4.90

Ipecac root, whole, bgs. . . . . lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. . . . . lb. 10.00 - —

Irish moss bleached prime bls lb. .28 - .34

Iron blue, reg., bbls. c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —

Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col. and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)

Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15 - —

Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .14½ - —

Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —

Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —

Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼ - —

Iron oxide, red, nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .06½ - —

Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock . . . . . lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.

Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024

Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades, same basis . . lb. .12 - —

Isoamyl alcohol, drms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
drms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .25 - —

Isoborneol, cns. . . . . lb. 1.44 - 1.80

Isobornyl acetate, cns . . . . . lb. .48 - .56

Isobornyl formate, drms . . . . . lb. 1.20 - —

Isobornyl proprionate, drms . . . . . lb. 1.23 - 1.33

Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
Solvent grade drms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼ - —
drms., l.c.l. same basis . . . . lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .12¾ - —

Isobutyl alcohol drms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd . . . . . lb. .13½ - —

Isobutyraldehyde CP drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
drms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½ - —

Isobutyraldehyde tecn., drms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
drms. l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .22½ - —
tanks dlvd . . . . . lb. .19½ - —

Isoeugenol, cns. . . . . lb. 3.55 - 3.75

Isoniazid powd. bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00

Isonicotinic acid 100-lb fib. drms., works lb. 4.25 - —

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)

Iso-octyl alcohol drms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .23½ - —
drms. l.c.l., dlvd E . . . . . lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E . . . . . lb. .21 - —

Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —

Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).

Isophorone, drms., c.l. works lb .24½ - —
drms. l.c.l. works . . . . . lb .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —

Isopropyl acetate, drms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
drms., l.c.l. same basis lb .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb .11½ - —

Isopropyl alcohol refd. 91% drms., c.l. dlvd gal. .53 - —
drms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .57 - —
Refd., 95% c.l. drms. dlvd gal. .55 - —
drms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .59 - —
Refd., 99%, drms., c.l., dlvd . . gal. .57 - —
drms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .41 - —

Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)

Isopropyl ether drms. c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
drms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —

Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, drms. c.l. t.l. works lb 70 - —
drms. l.c.l. works lb 714 - 814

Isopropylamine (see Mono Di or Tri)

Isopropyl-N phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib drms. c.l. t.l. works lb 75 - —
450-lb fib drms. l.c.l. works lb 80 - .90

Isoquinoline drms. works lb 65 - 1.25

Itaconic acid purif. fib drms. c.l. works lb 54 - —
fib drms. l.c.l. works lb 55 - —
Tech. fib drms. c.l. works lb 44 - —
fib drms. l.c.l. works lb 45 - —

J

J acid, paste bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.45 - —
Powd bbls. same basis lb 2.50 - 2.85

Jalap root, NF, bls . . . . . lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. . . . . lb. 1.00 - —

Japan wax, cs. . . . . lb .30 - .31

Juniper berries, bgs. . . . . lb .15 - —

Juniper berry oil, bots . . . . . lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots . . . . . lb 3.60 - 7.00

Juniper tar NF drms lb 42 - 60

Juniper tar oil NF (see Juniper tar)

Juniper wood oil, tech. ens lb .38 - 55

K

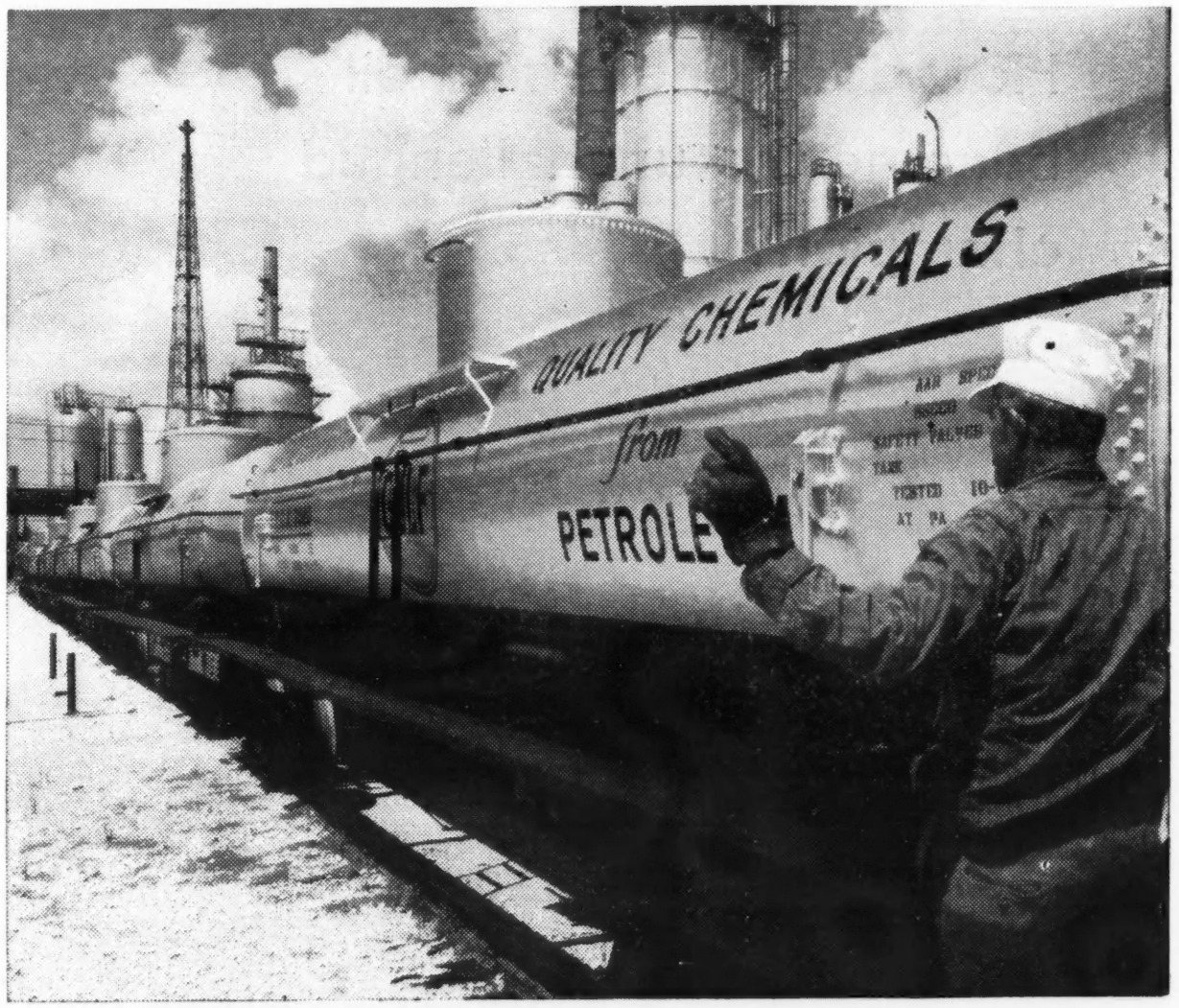
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).

Kaolin NF powd fib drms lb 10 - 12
colloidal, 50-lb bgs . . . . . lb. 15½ - .17½

Karaya gum No 1 NF powd. bbls. lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls . . . . . lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls . . . . . lb. .28 - .30

Koch acid bbls. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —

Kola nuts, bgs . . . . . lb. .13 - —



Gulf Isooctyl Alcohol

UNIFORM HIGH QUALITY...CAR AFTER CAR AFTER CAR

What would it mean, in your process, to be sure of an isooctyl alcohol that's consistently uniform in carbonyl content, acidity, water content, phthalation color, boiling range and other significant characteristics?

Specify Gulf Isooctyl Alcohol and you get this consistent uniformity . . . car after car after car. That's because we produce our own closely fractionated heptenes for feed stock, and then we quality-control the product during every step of its manufacture. The result is an alcohol of unmatched quality and uniformity, backed by Gulf research and experience.

Take advantage of Gulf's leadership in the field of oxo chemistry. Let a plant trial convince you. For more information write or phone.

GULF

QUALITY CHEMICALS *from* PETROLEUM

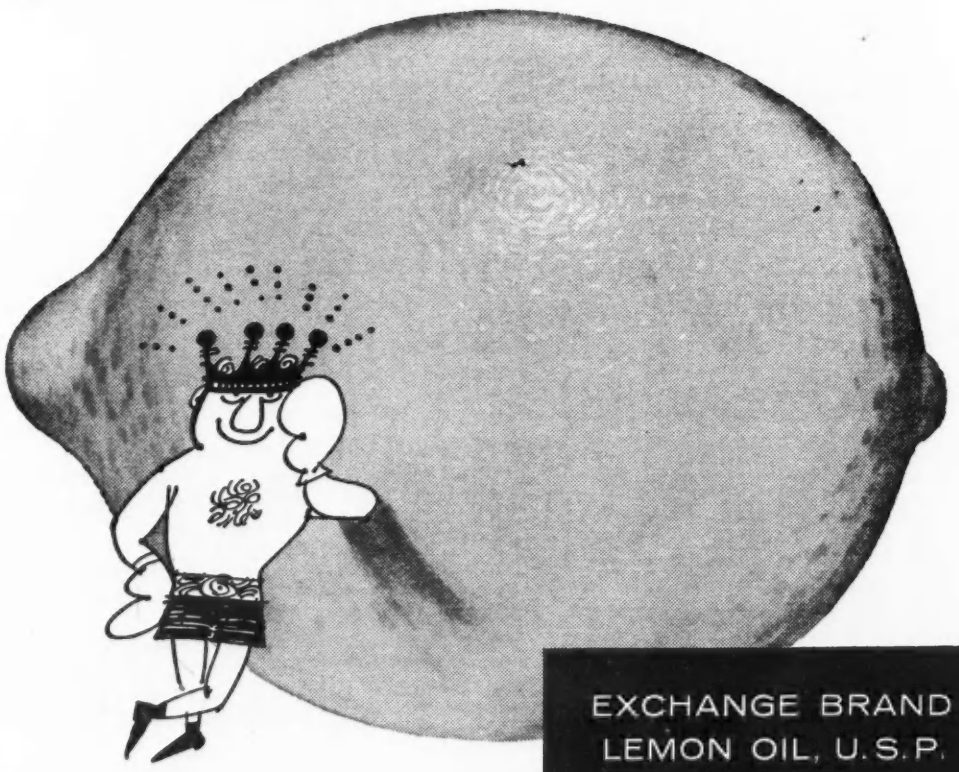
Acetaldehyde · Aromatics · Ethylene · Propylene · Higher Olefins · Methanol · Oxo Products · Pentaerythritol · Sulfur

Petrochemicals Department
GULF OIL CORPORATION
Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r. tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 • —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375 —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 • —
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls., dms., 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .4675- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.20 • —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys ..... lb. .85 • —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
bgs. 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms., ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .19 • .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 3.50 • 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 • —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works .... lb. .27 • .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works .... lb. .24 • .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..... lb. .12 • —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .35 • —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..... lb. .60 • —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. ..... lb. .30 • .32½
tanks ..... lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 • 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .66 • —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. .... lb. 1.25 • 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. .95 • 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 • .80
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .25 • .40
Select, bls. ..... lb. 1.10 • —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 • 5.00
38-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -12.00
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.20 • 2.50
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 66 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cahonate).
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .52 • —
Lead iodide NF V jars ..... lb. 3.83 • —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 • —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .11 • —
St. Louis ..... lb. 10.80 • —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .143 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 • —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd ..... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 • .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works, lb. .41 • —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis, lb. .1345- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1445- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1360- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1460- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works, lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 • —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb dms. ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Lead, white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 • .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • .18
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 • —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.15 • 4.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 • 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.00 • 1.50
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .15 • .17
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .12 • .15
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .10 • .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican cns. lb. 3.25 • 3.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 • —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 • —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 • —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. .... lb. 6.50 • 6.80
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 • 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns .... lb. 8.50 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 • 4.65
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .... lb. 4.40 • —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.50 • 5.35
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 5.05 • 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb 4.80 • 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works ..... lb. 4.40 • —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.65 • 1.82
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 • 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 • —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 • —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 61.50 • —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 56.00 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1730- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .1830- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis .... lb. .1370- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1520- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1560- .1580
Boiled linseed oil .006c. per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms .... lb. .2030- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2330- —
Linseed pitch, dms ..... lb. .06 • .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .13¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29¼- —
dms., ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 • 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .67 • —
dms., ton lots, same basis .... lb. .73 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23¼- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .88 • .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 • —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works lb. 9.50 • —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .53 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .56 • —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 • 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works .... lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Litnium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works .... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works .... lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .45 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works, oz. 37.50 -38.50

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.

Exchange

CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N. Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. ... lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½ - —
Solid No 1 boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls. ..... lb. 2.45 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 2.05 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 12.75 -15.75
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾ - .26½
Tech. syn. rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾ - .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾ - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .30½ - —
USP, light bgs ..... lb. .36½ - .37½
heavy fib dms ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb .95 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
bgs. t.l. frt equald .... lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald .... lb. .12½ - .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l. frt equald ..... lb .13½ - —
bgs. l.c.l frt equald .. lb 14½ 15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l., works .... lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works .... ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. .5. 1.45 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
Sticks, cs works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs. t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher
Malachite green straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l., divd. E of Rockies lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E of Rockies lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, divd E of Rockies .. lb. .27¾ - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate dms., divd .... lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech. fib. dms. lb. .23½ - —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾ - —
Smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate dms. .... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., divd ... lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.53 - —
Manganese linoleate liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ - —
Solid, precip. 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. divd E ..... lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots divd E .. lb. .36 - —
dms. smaller lots divd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthonate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ - —
Precip., 6¼-7% Mn dms .... lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E ton. 97.50 - —
bgs. t.c.l. divd S.E .. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 5% dms ... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock. ton. 67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock .. ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.

Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms ..... lb. .04¼ - .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn. USP racemic cns lb 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X fib dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —

Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF ... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 233.00 -236.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd ... lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenedtamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 99%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ - .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .83 - —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., divd gal. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... gal. .54½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, divd. Metropolitan dealers gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., divd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —

Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or divd gal. .51½ - —
dms., t.c.l. works gal. .38½ - —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., divd Metropolitan areas gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., divd. gal. .30 - —

Syntnetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 95% min., dms., t.l., frt. allwd lb. 1.48 - —
dms., l.t.l., to feed manufacturers, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
dms., l.t.l., to pre-mix distributors, same basis lb. 1.55 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dms. cs. frt alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .25½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone nat. dms., t.c.l., E of Miss. frt. alld gal. 62½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E gal. 72 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. 51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 —

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)

Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E in. 14½ —

Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. [illegible]

Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75

Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. 65 75

Methyl bromide, service organization prices 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 .65

Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —

Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. lb. .79 .89

Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. 16¼ —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾ —

Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾ —
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd. lb. .67¾ —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).

Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 12½- —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. 45 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 —

Methyl formate, retd., dms. lb. .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 —

a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 28.00 - 31.00

Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 2.00

Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.15 - —

Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).

Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —

Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 4.30

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)

Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.18 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. 1.23 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —

Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. 62½ .67½

Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. No Prices.

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies, lb. 2.80 - —

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls. same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, tib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —

Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 —
dms., t.c.l., t.l. works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. 13½- —

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 90 —

Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol)

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd. paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .02 —

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse lb. .07¼ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E, lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or frieght alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld E lb. 08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .09 —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. 08¼ —
t.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E, lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c higher. W. of Rockies 1c higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12

Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675

Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-60 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks refy., Watson Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. 12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. 14.5 - —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 - .1475
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —

Molybdated orange, bbls lb. 48 - —

Molybdenum metal, powd. 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —

Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —

Molybdic acid, 85% dms., works lb 1.20 - —

Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 08¾- —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)

Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E, 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —

Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 33½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - .335
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .29 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .29 - —

Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 30½- —

Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms., 100 lb. lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —

Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —

Monosodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)

Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol (see 4-tert Butyl m-cresol)

Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb .29 .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .22 .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 .27

Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —

Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).

Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 5.05 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.20 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. 10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. 10½- —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs lb. 08½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat., dms. lb 17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 - .25½
tanks lb. 22¾- —

Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00

Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾

Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).

Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .17 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. 24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. 15.5 - —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —

Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks frt equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .04¼- .04½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. 18½- —

a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —

b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —

1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)

1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)

2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).

Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).

a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —

b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —

1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).

2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)

2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).

Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —

Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00

Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —

Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —

Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85

Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 - —

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½

Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼- .85¼

Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45

Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73

Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —

Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½

Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls lb. .85 - —

Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 9.80

Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 9.80

Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).

Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —

Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —

Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 5.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 6.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 7.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.55 8.35

Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
carboys, extra, t.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
8-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
8-lb. bots., extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25

m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —

o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —

p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —

p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .67 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l. same basis, lb. .40 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46

Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 .27

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald, unit. 1.10 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00

Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 2.60 - .50

Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —

p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —

2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb higher

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —

p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., dms. lb. 1.43 - —

Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 .38
Chinese, bgs lb No prices.

Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 2.10 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —

Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 11.65 -15.75
West Indian, dms. lb. 11.65 -15.75

Nux vomica, bls. lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide, yellow, nat.).

Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .40 - .70

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. 15¾- —

1-Octanol, tech., cms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —

Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.60 3.25

Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —

Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Single-dist., dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —

Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .19 - .19¼

Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14½- .15

Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).

Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb .22 .30

Olibanum oil, bots lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb 8.00 9.50

Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.45 - 2.55

Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —

Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 21.90

Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.30 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .23 - .30

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .90 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b Oxynaphthoic acid, 6b dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14 - .13
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Papain, purified lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.03 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloranihne).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0813- —
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0813- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0813- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0813- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .0935- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1155- .1235
91%, powd. bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms. c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms. t.l., divd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. divd. lb. .15 - —
tanks divd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., divd, E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 73.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .22¼- .22¾
tanks lb. .20½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.03 - 2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0673- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0673 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0773- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., f.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Lampong, black, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Pepper, sarawack, black, bgs. lb. .26¼- —
Red, Funtuas, spot, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .44 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .44½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.60 - 5.95
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls. frt alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .03½- —
Extra amber dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .03½- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms. c.l., works lb. .16¼- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14¼- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

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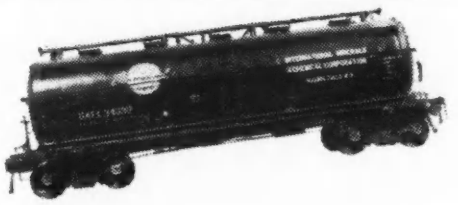
o-Phenetidine—Poppy Seed

o-Phenetidine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .93 - —
p-Phenetidine dms., c.l. frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol USP dms. 100-lb lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol 90.5/2% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret dms. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .18½ - —
tanks same basis lb .15½ - —
39 C or above tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks same basis lb 17½ - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - —
dms., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow fib dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib dms. smaller lots lb 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms t.l.l. same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms. t.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
fib dms. l.t.l., same basis lb- .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln 50%, bots lb 2.95 - —
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid pure, cryst., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E lb 3.45 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms. works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 76¼ - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97% 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol dms., t.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol bgs. c.l. works lb. .38½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½ - .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ - .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP. bots. works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ref. cyls., works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72%, b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l. same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w. works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
NF, 85% cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.65 - —
Phosphorus amorph red dms. t.l. works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow) solid dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - 20½
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt equald lb .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb 12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide dms., c.l., works lb. 1395 - 1450
dms. t.c.l. works lb. 1550 - 1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms. cs., c.l. works lb. .38 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .39 - 40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb 12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb .20½ - —
Phthalimide 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated bbls same basis lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb 43 - .43¼
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb .44 - —
tanks same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l. works. lb. .32½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, 97% dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech. bbls lb .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots., vials. oz 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, ens lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil dest.-dist. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse New York lb. .125 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil coml. dms. c.l. works. lb. .0561 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .0634 - —
dms. c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .0745 - —
tanks works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½ - —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms incl. t.c.l. ex whse. New York lb. .36½ - —
Pink root bls. lb 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd lb. 1.07 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt. allwd lb. .88 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd 5 lb 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 58.00 - 70.00
Pleurisy root nls. lb 45 - 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root nls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs bgs lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Polish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.

FOR A OR A 

You'll get prompt service through International's sales offices

and its large distributor organization from coast to coast

CAUSTIC POTASH

For All Industrial Uses

LIQUID—Iron free, a clear water-white solution of 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and non-returnable 675 lb. drums.

LIQUID—Special low chloride, iron-free grade—45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and non-returnable 675 lb. drums.

SOLID—90%. In 700 lb. drums.

FLAKE—90%. In 100, 200, and 400 lb. drums.

GRANULAR (BROKEN)—90%. In 100, 210, and 425 lb. drums.

AMERICAN SELECTED WALNUT—In 100, 210, and 425 lb. drums.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE 99.0+%

Pellets—Granular—Powdered

LOW IRON.....LOW BORON.....LOW LIME.....LOW IGNITION LOSS

Consistently uniform in size and quality

Bulk, 80 lb. bags, 100 lb. drums, carloads or by truck for L.C.L. lots, F.O.B. Plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico

CARBONATE OF POTASH

—for the production of quality glass, chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals and other products

LIQUID—47 to 48%. In 675 lb. drums and tank cars.

HYDRATED—83 to 85%. In 100 lb. bags and 400 lb. barrels for shipment by truck or rail.

CALCINED—99 to 100%. In 100 lb. bags and 325 lb. barrels and bulk in minimum carloads.

MURIATIC ACID—20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Bulk in Tank Cars and Tank Trucks.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—Refined 99.95% and Technical 95% KCl.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—95% K_2SO_4.

LIQUID CHLORINE—Bulk in Tank Cars.

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID—For Water Fluoridation.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

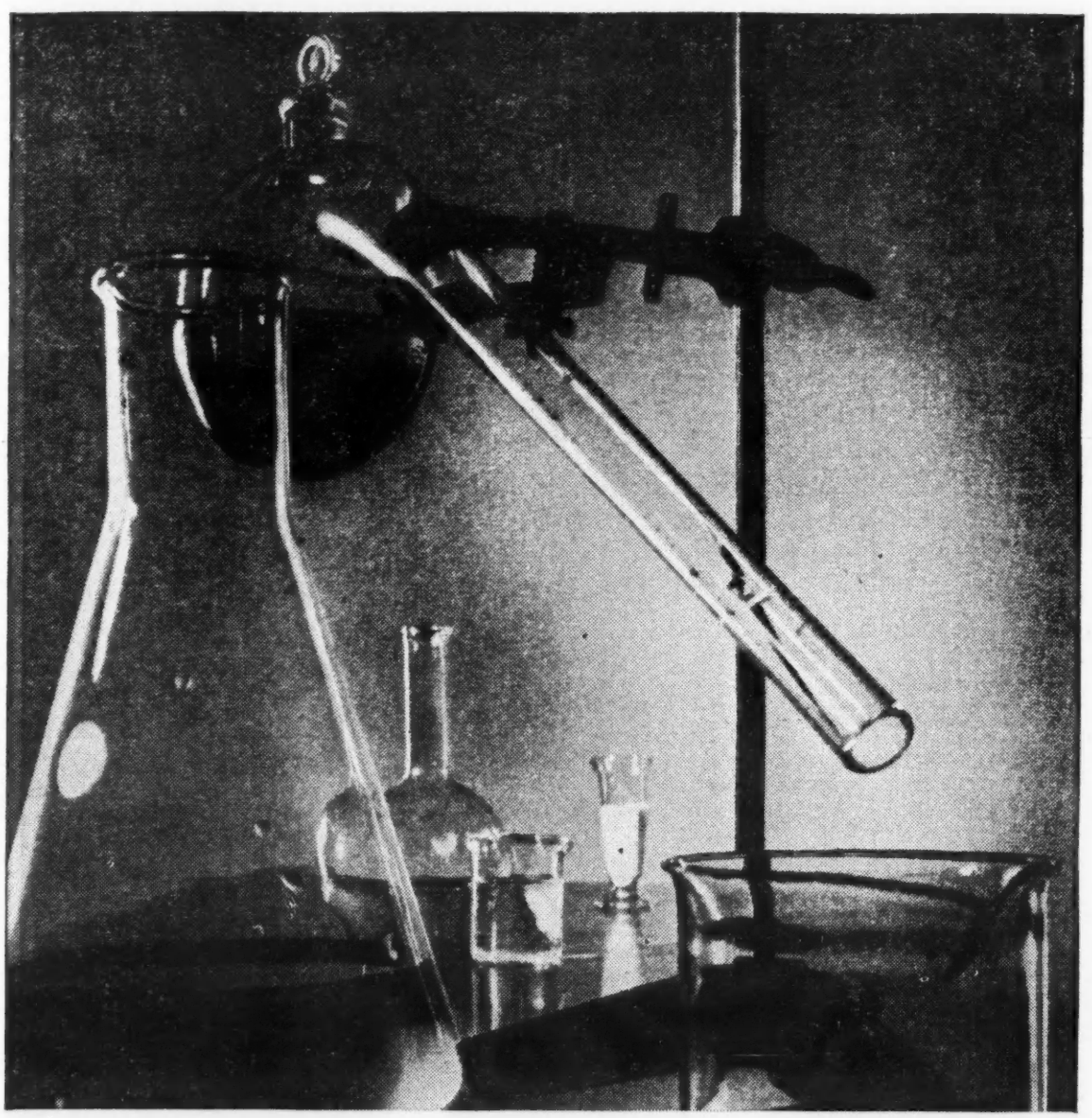
POTASH DIVISION..... .....SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 • MIDLAND, TEXAS

Potash, caustic liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.03 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate NF dms lbs .31 .36
Potassium bicarbonate USP gran., dms lb .22 —
USP powd., dms lb .24 —
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l. t.l. works lb .18 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb .18½ .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c higher
Potassium bitartrate dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms. c.l .40 - —
dms. 5,000 lbs 1 shipt lb. .40½ —
dms. smaller lots lb. .41 .43
Imp., NF, gran or powd., kgs. lb. .33½ .37
Potassium bromate dms 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .50 —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .52 .62
Potassium bromide USP gran., bbls. kgs lb .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb .20 —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., calcined, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate hydrated, 83-85%, bgs c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate cryst. dms c.l., works lb. .12½ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .13½ .14½
Powd., dms. c.l. works lb. .12¾ —
dms. l.c.l works lb. .14 .15
works lb. .12¼ —
NF, cryst. works dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾ —
Gran., 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 —
Powd. dms. 2,000 lbs or more, works lb. .17¼ —
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst dms lb .20 - .22
gran., dms lb .21 - .23
powd., dms lb .24 - .26
Potassium chromate tech. bgs lb .50 .50½
Potassium citrate USP gran. dms. lb .43 —
Powd., dms. lb .40½ .41½
Potassium cyanide dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½ —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride dms. works lb. .37 - .50
Potassium gluconate dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm. lb. 1.43 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk c.l. works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30 - .32
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 22.90 -24.10
Granular, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .3003- .3205
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd. bgs. 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, comi. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms. works lb. .29¼ - .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 17.80 —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .733 - .831
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .30½ - .31½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contrated for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate NF cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech. dms., works lb. .77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18½ —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .19¾ —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd. dms. c.l lb. .42½ —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½ .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .52½ .55
Potato starch (see Starch potato).
Pregnenolone bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.83 —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05373- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1006- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots. smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -75.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —

Propylene glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅜ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03⅞ - —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .23 .28
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .63 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 8.83
100-1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.73



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Specialists in
Petroleum Sulfonates

Sonneborn

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., New York 10, N. Y.

Pyrethrum Oleoresin—Silica

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
purif. 20% dms. works	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denat. dms. c.l., works and frt. equald	gal	2.77	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	gal	2.80	—
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more	kilo.	218.00	—
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton		5.00	6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)			
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls	lb	3.17	3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms	lb	3.50	—
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works	lb.	.16½	.17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.108718	—
Ordinary solid 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.099228	—
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots	kilo.	26.40	—
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Liq. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½	.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.32	—
Quinine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	.29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.92	—
Rapeseed oil, dms.,	lb.	.17½	.18
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb	1.00	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.00	—
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Red oil (see Oleic acid).			

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

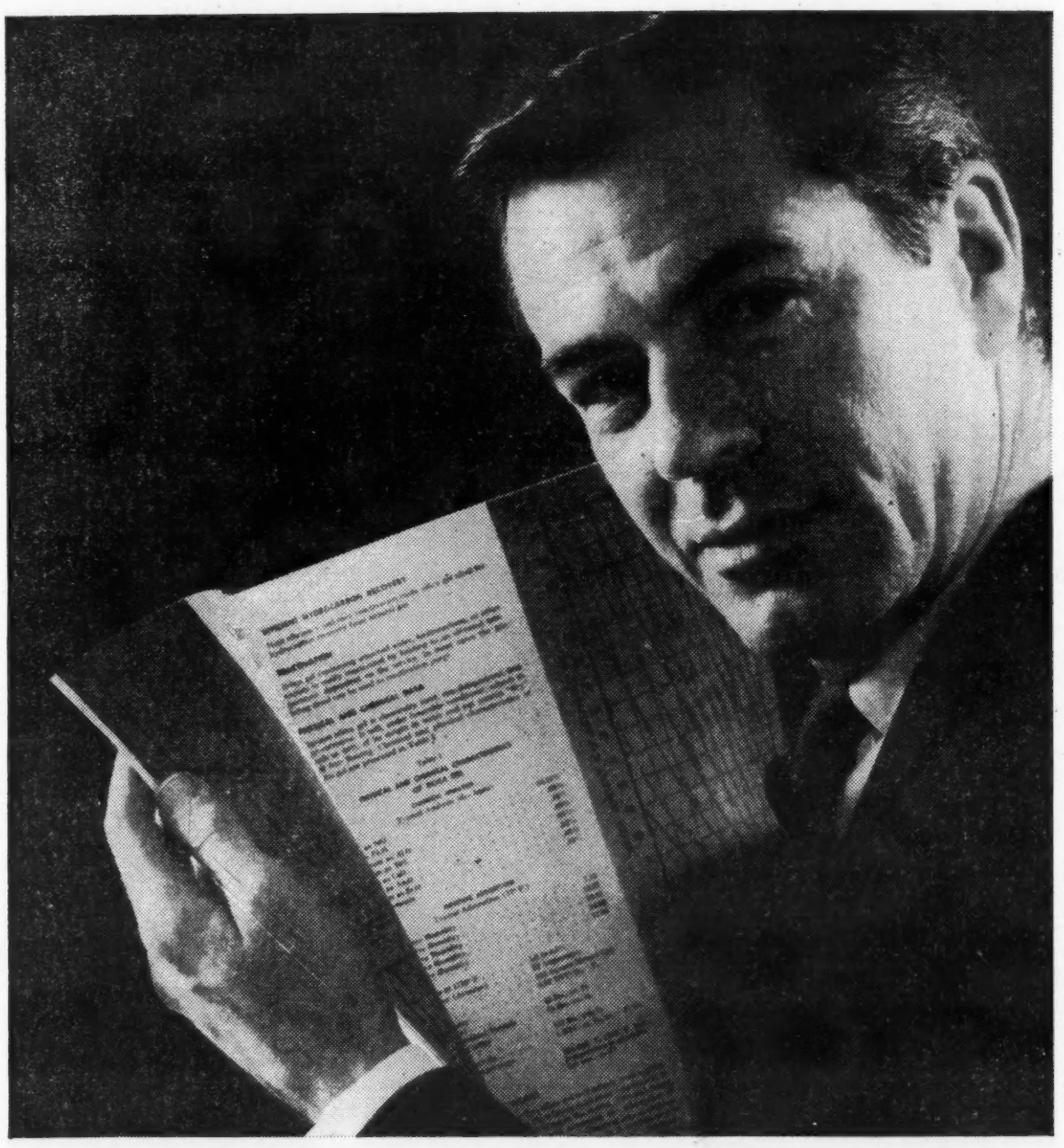
Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red saunders, NF powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.	gram	1.40	1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms. c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.77½	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms. works	lb	2.75	—
powd., dms. works	lb	2.95	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.50	—
Rhatany root bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs	lb.	6.00	—
Tungstated, PTMA works kgs	lb	6.60	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans	lb.	33.00	-39.00
Synthetic	lb.	15.00	-16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	—
Powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Riboflavin USP tib. dms., kilo or more dlvd	kilo	40.00	—
USP readily soluble bots dlvd	kilo	130.00	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms. kilo or more dlvd.	kilo.	107 50	—
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14	Nom.

Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).

Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	72.00	—
Turkish, bots.	oz.	55.00	-88.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	1.50
tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.50	1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	—
Rue oil, bots.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots	kilo.	16.50	—
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo.	17.00	—
fib. dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	18.00	—
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb	.22	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.42	.44
Saccharin, calcium fib dms. 1,000-lb lots works	lb	2.50	—
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
dms., smaller lots	lb	1 70	1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.65	—
dms., smaller lots	lb	1.75	1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1835	.1885
tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1635	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.80	.95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	34.00	—
Sage, Greek bgs	lb.	.14	—
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	.36	.40
Italian, cns.	lb.	.15	—
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	-32.00
Dalmatian cns.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Spanish, cns	lb	1.20	1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs.	lb	07	07¼
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.09	.09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb.	1.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.00	1.10
Salicylic acid crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.37¼	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more	lb.	.38½	—
sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.39¼	—
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.43½	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more	lb.	.50½	—
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.53½	—
100 lbs. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.52½	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.55½	—
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.57½	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs.	lb	1.20	—
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.09	—
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.34	—
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs.	lb.	.63	.66
powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.75	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	13.50	-14.75
Sardine oil, crude tanks, Pac. coast	lb	No stocks	
Sassafras oil, artif. dms.	lb	50	62
Nat., dom., dms	lb.	1.70	2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	7.50	—
Savory oil, cns	lb	4 25	—
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms. frt. alld 100% basis	lb.	.85	—
Powd. bgs., frt alld. 100% basis.	lb.	95	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	13.00	-15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½	—
Purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	—
fib dms. smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium powd. 99½%, dms. dlvd.	lb.	7.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.10	—
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb	.17	—
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls	lb.	.19	.20
No. 2, bls	lb.	.16	.17
No. 3, bls	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.30	—
powd. bbls., bxs	lb	17	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	6.50	7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	.39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs	lb.	.15½	—
Lebanese hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Nicaraguan hulled shipt. bgs.,	lb.	.24½	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs	lb.	.16	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.38	.39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.36	.37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.34	.35
TN, bgs. 10-bg. lots	lb.	No Stocks	
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse	ton.	45.00	-85.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	20.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton.	25.00	—
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l. works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton.	20.00	—



New from Davison...Technical Bulletin 202 on adsorption and dehydration with silica gel

If you have anything at all to do with air and gas dehydration, you'll want this 20-page, well-illustrated technical bulletin.

Here, in text and graph form, is a wealth of valuable, up-to-date technical data on: characteristics of silica gel; fundamentals of adsorption and dehydration; natural gas dehydration; recovery of hydrocarbons from natural gas; compressed air dehydration; atmospheric dehumidification; dehydration of industrial gases; special types of silica gel; and other applications of silica gel. The data presented are based on reliable laboratory and field tests.

We're sure you'll find Technical Bulletin 202 of great assistance in your everyday work. To receive a copy, write to us on company letterhead.

DAVISON
CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of W. R. Grace & Co.
Baltimore 3, Maryland

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs...Troy oz. .88¾- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64¼- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 - 60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 - —
Soda caustic flake, 76%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq. 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda sal conc. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate annyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60% gran. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms. 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works, lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works, lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
ogs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13¼- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .68 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., 6lb. dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
6lb. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26¼- .27½
USP XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd. dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —

Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 155 00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 200 00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works frt equald lb. .92 - 96
Cryst. dms. works. frt alld lb. .73 - 74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb. 70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton. 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.25 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 49.75 - —
ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 99% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —.
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

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Cowles
CHEMICAL COMPANY
7018 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 33° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .613 - .672
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, etns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
etns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.00
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks frt equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent napntna, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 - —
319°-348°F b.r. 16.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
334°-392°F, b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
362°-412°F b.r., 17.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, oartial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
221°-278°F b.r. 34.8°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 24°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
283°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
357°-403°F. b.r., 34°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F. b r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .28
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 70.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .10 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1465- .1487
tanks lb. .1265- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1415- .1437
tanks lb. .1215- —
salad dms. lb. .14⅝- .14⅞
tanks lb. .12⅝- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Spartеine sulfate cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.55
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .1650
tanks lb. .1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
White, powd. bbls. hxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .771 - .781
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .971 - 1.465
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .85
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.027 - 1.047
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0633- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .08¾- .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .16 - .18½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15½- .18
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18¼- .20¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., works. lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouahain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk 1262- —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1512- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1712- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styroly acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 - 14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99.100% tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14⅝
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18⅛
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern. cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - 36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton. 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 25.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04¾
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06¼
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - 70.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅝- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- .07¾
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08⅝
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .03 - .08¼
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10¼
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13½- .16
tanks lb. .11 - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .10½- .11¼
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
30-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots gram. No prices
Testosterone propionate, USP gram. No prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated PTMA, kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis. lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Tech. white cns lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb. 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .95½- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.ton.180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O₂, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O₂, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry. powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
33% dry powd., bots kilo.40.65 -42.50
o-Toluidine base dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —
Tolu balsam cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene coaltar, indust., nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monony-drate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades kgs. works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian Surinam, cs lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine (Cinchona), tots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms t.c.l. t.t.l. works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 — —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP powd. bbls. lb. 1.25 1.38
Triacetin dms. c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks same basis lb. .37 - —
Trialkylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene, prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. cbys, works, frt adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate (coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol (mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms, c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms, c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
Trioxane, pure dms, c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works. lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .51 - .50
Tyrothricin USP bots gram .55 - .58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber, pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American bgs. works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd. 63% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech. dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb .09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.11.00 -11.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.80 -11.00
whole tins lb.11.00 -11.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, tobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
40%, bgs. works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.12.25 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb.10.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 7.5cc hospitals bot 1.50 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls, works lb .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.190.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram.160.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.218.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.90 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08273- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock—lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.53 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31½- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Xylenol, crvst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms. l.c.l. works lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C. m.p. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed d-m-p, dms. c.l. or t.l. works lb. .39 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms., lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb 18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 42 - 42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII dms lb .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —

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Chemical Market Research

Research continues to get more and more attention among those who concern themselves with any particular aspect of economic functioning or with the overall construction and operation of economic processes. But, not enough attention is being given where it should be to the fundamental fact that the potential value of research, in any terms, can be converted into practicability—and profitability—only as its findings are developed productively and/or distributively. Productive research has no financial value until its findings are converted into tangible products—and those products are being sold.

It is that last step that counts. That is why productive research must be adequately complemented with distributive research, and the findings in that area must be interpreted and applied in terms of practically efficient selling.

The objective of distributive research is to find out what is wanted and why. Too much attention is given, as a general thing, to finding out why buyers should want—and take—what is made available for them. It would be very helpful if more stress were laid on learning why they are not doing so.

It is for that reason that market research should be teamed up closely in cooperation and coordination with selling. The salesmen's organization of the chemical industry should have a big part in the conference of the market research group to be held September 24 to 26. For practicable informative results, one experienced salesman is worth a benchful of mechanical devices. Market research is a factor in sales promotion. Salesmanship is an essentiality of sales performance—and that is what counts.

There is a deal of laughing behind the hand by those who see so much in the economic prints these days about the recognition of the consumer's importance and indispensability in the economic structure. They have known that for years—if they have had any actual experience in marketing—and had been somewhat perplexed by the trend toward the setting up of the consumer as a creature of sales promotion—before the bottom fell out of big-time buying. The experts could not figure it out; the experienced knew that the reason was that neither buying nor selling can be promoted when the promotee does not want to listen to what he fundamentally evaluates in his own terms—whatever he may do under such motivations as "keeping up with the Joneses" or taking a chance—not a calculated risk—on making "an easy buck," which accounts for the big business recently being done on stock markets.

Something really could be done about getting reliable, useful information on chemical markets by way of a properly constructed and operated conference which would provide the researchers with an opportunity to apply "technics of interviewing" with makers, sellers and buyers of chemicals. The interviewing, of course, should run in all three directions—one often can learn as much from what he is asked as from what he asks. Such a conference would best be jointly sponsored by the national organizations of the four divisions of the industry, including all their subdivisions. Those who arranged the joint program of the chemical buyers and market researchers meeting in Washington know that such a conference would require a great deal of study and work. It would, however, be well and fully worth all that.

Aid for Education

How should the educational needs of this country be met? That inquiry has come up big in public and political circles again. It has so many aspects that there can be no simple satisfactory answer. In the first place, there is nothing even like a close approach to agreement among those concerned for some reason or other with the matter on what those needs are and less so on their relative importances. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare has made a strong plea to the congress that it enact a school-aid law at the present session. He has specifically supported a bill in the house purposed to make federal grants to states for better teaching, more and better facilities and scholarships and loan funds for deserving students. Estimates by educational authorities have it that at least eleven billion dollars will be needed over the next decade in areas of higher education alone.

There is no strong support for any federal aid program among the governments of the several states. There is much opposition to such a program in states which are able and willing to take care of their needs as they see them.

The steadily fast-growing demand for higher education is one of the major motives behind the efforts that are being made from various sources to get federal financial assistance. It is informative to note that there is a growing interest in the plan that the public school system be expanded to include a two-year post-high school course. It is convincingly argued that such a development would go very far toward adequately meeting local needs and could be constructed and directed quite satisfactorily to the specific aspects of any community's problem. It is widely declared also that such a development would get adequate financial assistance from the industries of a community, especially if they were given the say which many of them feel they should have in the construction of curriculums. In that connection, there is more than a little to think about in the recently reported granting of $3,500 by a petroleum research and engineering organization to a university department of electrical engineering in continuance of its support of basic research on "solid matter such as sand and clay as it is carried in a fluid state by air or other gases at high temperature."

Among the educational needs recently pronounced by a member of the faculty of a teachers' college was that for making teaching more attractive as a profession through overcoming the attitude of the public that teaching is "an old maid's occupation, slightly above the level of baby-sitting"—and by raising salaries. The place to start with any approach toward the satisfactory meeting of any educational needs is at the bottom of the system. The procedure must be conducted by way of education of the public to proper recognition of the need for better qualified membership of school boards, through which, with proper collaboration of those who know the local needs from various actual angles, the providing and maintenance of satisfactory service can be attained. As in all problems of human service, pay will be a big factor. But, that also can be taken care of through the proper application of straight thinking and effective planning.

Oil in Alaska

Various economic contributions—some theoretical, some practical—are being made to the development program for Alaska in areas of oil. There has been manifestation of some measure of belief that there is a potentiality in the oil resources of the new state in relation to an opportunity which some see coming out of what they expect to be the course of events in the much-troubled oil-bearing east. It is their proposal that everything possible be done to meet that opportunity. One of the ideas is that the development of the oil resources of Alaska be undertaken, at least in a promotive sense, by the United States.

Alaska has some oil resources. Their development, however, presents problems to which its advocates apparently have not given due consideration. One thing should be quite clear: the cost of producing oil in Alaska would be very much in excess of that of production in regions with the temperatures of the Eastern fields. The cost of distribution also would be higher.

It is not clear what the proposers of US development of the Alaska resources have in mind. For the proper and adequate promotion of the future of that new member of the union of states, the development of its resources should be a state, not a federal, function. It is to be hoped that the federal government will not hold on in any manner or degree to any part of those resources. Their actual development should, of course, be by way of private enterprise. But, the dealings toward that end should be conducted wholly in the interests of the people of the state.

There should be no reason why Alaska should not follow the oil program of its Canadian neighbor, the province of Alberta—even though its scale could not be so large. Under that program, almost half of the people of the province were reported to be getting a share of something like $17.50 each yearly out of the royalties from the production of oil by lessees under the mineral rights of the province. Those royalties are reported to be running at the rate of more than $25,000,000 for the year; two-thirds goes into the treasury of the province, cutting its need for tax revenues very low; one-third is distributed among its people.

In any consideration of the effects of the troubles in the oil-producing east upon the world supply of petroleum, it is to be advised that all data be adequately studied. There is a general over-evaluation of the importance of any individual Eastern producing country. There is, of course, a market for that oil; but there is a lot of oil. One thing to be given due consideration is that it is reasonably to be expected that there will be no substantial reduction of the availability of oil from the East—although there is likely to be more than a little change in the control and handling of its production and distribution.

The oil situation in Iraq contributed more than a little to the governmental disruption there. That situation was quite similar to the one that existed in Mexico some years ago. The people had little, if any, share in the oil wealth of their country. That had been taken over by a dictatorial "governing" group, with a coterie of insiders, which had made mutually profitable deals with outsiders cashing in on the resources. It was not unexpected that the reaction which took place in Mexico should be in a way repeated in Iraq—but not yet with the same effects.

Alaska will need its oil for its own development. That will provide a market which can be expected to keep somewhat ahead of actual production for more than a few years. It is to be hoped that the collateral and closely related development of supply and demand will be handled with broadly objective foresightedness and due regard for the future welfare of all who will have a part in making Alaska politically, commercially, and socially all that it should be and can be in the economy of the United States.

Washington Talks It Over

Food Additives Control Bill Okayed by House Called Try By Industry, Uncle Sam to Shore Up Public Health Laws.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The food additives control bill that has won the approval of the house interstate commerce committee and is now slated to go on the statute books this year may well be described as a cooperative effort upon the part of the industry and the government to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen.

The bill isn't one that everyone concerned approves 100 percent, but it is one that all who will be affected by it say they can live with. It is essentially a "compromise" measure to shore up the law on the protection of public health before something happens that would make a more drastic control law inevitable.

Discussions with industry representatives indicate that there is a strong feeling that officials of the Food and Drug Administration have been most reasonable in working out a law that will both protect the public and provide what appears to be fair procedures for clearing new products. In the early stages of consideration, industry—not only chemical manufacturers but food processors, too—were greatly concerned that if rigid procedures were adopted, the red tape and government delays would make approval of new products too uncertain and would slow down or dampen enthusiasm for expensive outlays needed for development of new products.

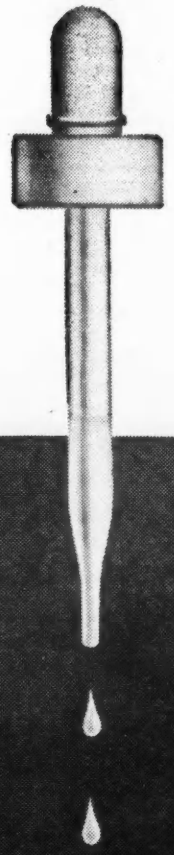
The congressmen concerned with the legislation are also highly pleased with the results. They are quite commendatory of the cooperative and constructive attitude of the chemical and food industries of a law that is aimed directly at them. They feel the industries are to be congratulated for helping to write a law that could be a burden at times.

Gov't Backs Wage, Hour Laws

A lot of firms found out last year that the federal wage and hour laws were not meant solely for the other feller. Court actions filed by the Department of Labor to enforce these laws reached a new all-time high and cost the employers $1,605,086 in back pay. This was nearly $600,000 more than the previous record set a year earlier.

During the past fiscal year, the department filed 1,326 civil, criminal and administrative cases and closed out 1,201 cases. Among some 208 cases filed on behalf of employees to whom back wages were due was a series of suits which resulted in the recovery of $490,000 for workers in the textile industry. This was the largest single recovery of back wages on record.

The two laws under which the suits were filed were the Walsh-Healey and fair labor standards acts, establishing standards for wages, overtime pay, hours and working conditions for employees of firms engaged in interstate commerce or in certain government contract work.



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— Goodman and Gilman, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 827). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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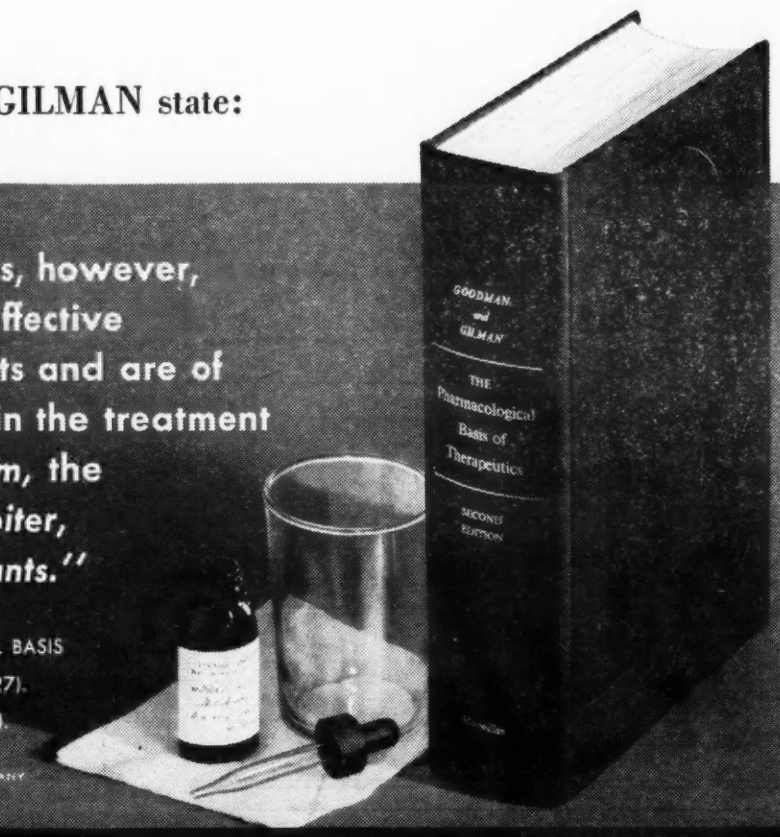

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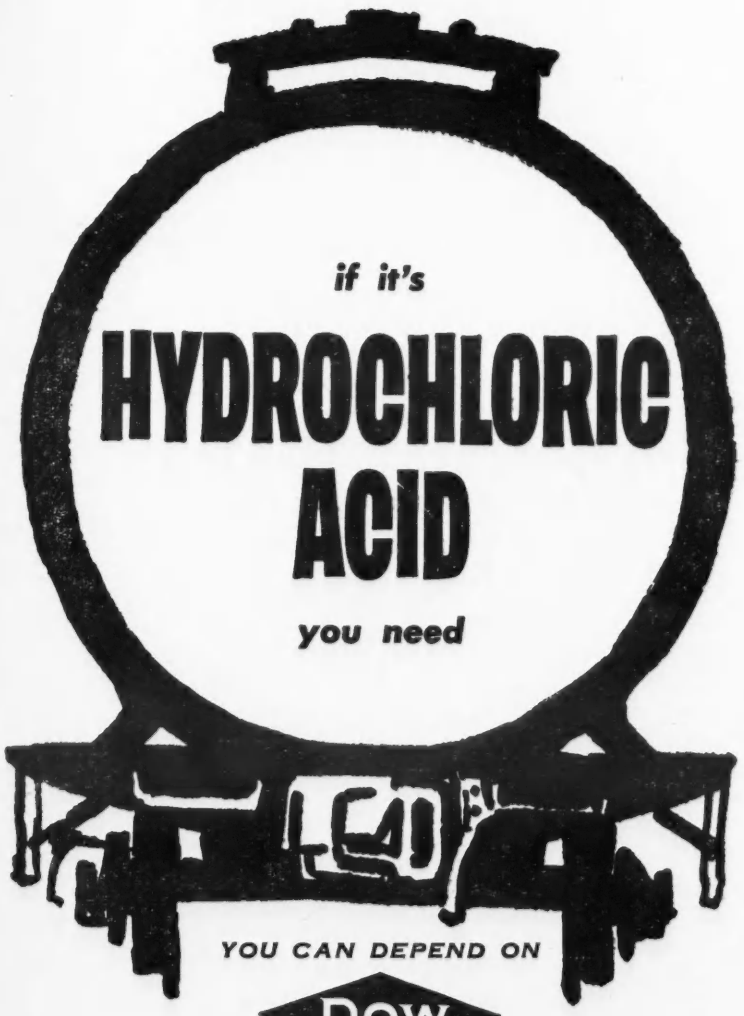

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Heavy Chemicals

The steel industry held stage center last week as the Mideast crisis eased. A general move to increase steel prices was started last week. This had an immediate influence on pricing of aluminum and aluminum chemicals. About the only thing worrying aluminum producers as they raise prices right now is the Russian impact on world aluminum markets. The Soviets were said to have caused the April 2 aluminum metal reduction by domestic producers. Aluminum men here are hoping for a solid tariff wall to protect them from low-priced Soviet metal.

The steel industry was also important in that last week, steel production continued its slow, creeping climb from the low point reached during the July 4 week.

This was a good omen for mineral acids, lime, and other materials going into steel production, as well as a number of chemicals used in finished materials made from steel.

Chlorine demand is still considered dismal by many. But caustic soda, made by the same process, is in good balance. Caustic won't hold up so well, however, if chlorine demand goes up, producers say.

With carbon steel business up, stainless steel markets have declined to some extent. However, it is expected that stainless will soon pick up as demand for automobiles and appliances solidifies.

This means an improved outlook for nitric and hydrofluoric acids. HF is said to be moving very well to Atomic Energy Commission and petroleum alkylation end uses.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 26 at 88.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 85.4 percent for the previous week, and 88.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Alumina, calcined, ¼c. per lb.
Aluminum hydrate, 3 20c. per lb.
Mercury, $3 per flk.

Reduced

Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1957
104.66	104.59	104.57	104.03

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Plating demand in appliances and automobiles is still off. Consequently, chromic acid inquiry remains on the dull side. Producers are hoping for things to break the right way when auto companies have finished their retooling.

Hydrochloric—The resuscitation of the steel industry since July 4 has helped this market considerably. Other end uses have shown some improvement, but of a more spotty nature.

Hydrofluoric—The only dull spot in an otherwise bright picture last week was stainless steel. It was noted that in spite of the recent rise in carbon steel output in recent weeks, stainless has fallen off.

The decline in stainless was ascribed to lack of consumer demand for automobiles and appliances of all sorts. Earlier, when carbon steel had been off, stainless continued to move very well.

Otherwise in the HF picture, alkylation and Atomic Energy Commission requirements continued to hold to a normal pace, demand being described as quite good.

Nitric—This acid has felt adversely the decline in stainless steel production. However, it is expected that demand for stainless will improve during the next few weeks.

A stimulus to inquiry in general will be completion of retooling in the auto industry for 1959 models. The fertilizer market is seasonally off. Consequently acid movement in that direction is slow.

Sulfuric—Textile people are still talking of a fall increase in demand for goods. Should a business rise materialize, this will bode well for sulfuric, in that sizable quantities go into rayon and other textile manufacture.

The steel industry continues to improve, and as a result, acid business is improving in that area. Paper mill demand has also shown improvement, since the low point reached during the July 4 week.

Steel production last week rose to an estimated 1,586,000 tons, or 58.8 percent of capacity, from previous week's output of 1,546,000 tons, or 57.3 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Chemicals—As steel moved up last week, the move was on to raise aluminum metal, calcined alumina and aluminum hydrate.

Alumina was up to 5c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works. Aluminum hydrate rose to 3¼c. per pound, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Caustic Potash—Buying interest remains slack, chiefly owing to widespread vacation shutdowns among consumers. However, as August approaches, demand is expected to pick up to some extent.

Caustic Soda—Supplies continue in good balance, chiefly because of cutbacks in chlorine output which have held down production of caustic in the electrolytic process.

It is noted, however, that demand is nothing to shout about at this point—and a step-up in inquiry for chlorine could considerably increase stocks of caustic in a short time.

Demand, while not overly strong, has shown fair improvement following the July 4 low ebb in market activity. Rayon is said to be slightly more active.

Paper mill inquiry can best be judged by the fact that, where activity in mills during the July 4 week was 52 percent of capacity, whereas production rebounded to 88.1 percent by July 26.

Chlorine—While demand has improved over most of July, sales continue to be something less than satisfactory in the opinion of many.

A weak spot in the consumption pattern has been the chlorinated solvents, where competition, shaky prices and slow demand are key factors. Other end uses were showing a spotty uptrend.

Lime—Production in 1957 was 10,274,506 tons, a decrease of 3 percent below the

Inorganic Chemicals Output: May

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	May	April
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	2,096	2,556
liq. cryst.	1,074	924
Aluminum sulfate, coml..	66,321	63,325
iron-free	3,514	3,032
Calcium carbide	73,503	70,464
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	30,962	28,574
solid	42,558	33,567
Chlorine gas	285,726	277,527
Chromic acid	1,101	934
Hydrochloric acid	68,380	65,560
Hydrofluoric acid	7,164	6,886
Nitric acid	210,050	235,477
Phosphoric acid	153,199	157,076
Phosphorous, elemental...	28,535	26,696
Phosphorous oxychloride.	1,353	1,534
Phosphorous trichloride..	1,014	1,570
Potash, caustic, liq.	5,699	5,020
solid	1,534	1,450

	May	April
Soda ash, light	187,668	178,546
dense	135,267	133,560
natural	48,661	51,223
Soda, caustic, liquid	331,055	321,958
dry	37,814	37,668
Sodium bicarbonate	7,538	8,003
Sodium chlorate	6,177	5,259
Sodium metal	9,332	9,409
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	3,774	3,256
Meta	3,737	4,516
Tetra	7,188	6,367
Acid pyro	746	1,271
Tripoly	52,360	50,973
Sodium silicate	34,636	38,557
Sodium sulfate, anhyd. ..	16,339	16,782
Glaubers salt	8,725	9,582
Salt cake, crude	58,752	56,270
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,309,774	1,295,892

Heavy Chemicals

previous year's all-time high of 10,577,296 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The loss was entirely in open-market lime, which dropped 5 percent. Captive lime tonnage actually increased 12 percent in the face of a general decline in lime production.

Chemical and industrial lime shipments held up the best during the year, declining only about 1 percent. Other categories registered declines of from 7 percent for dead-burned dolomite to 17 percent for agricultural lime.

Here's where some lime went in 1957:

Alkalies (ammonium, potassium and sodium compounds)—857,422 tons in 1957; 897,379 tons in 1956.

Calcium carbide and cyanamide—739,877 tons in 1957; 781,626 tons in 1956.

Calcium carbonate (precipitated)—36,738 tons in 1957; 32,763 tons in 1956.

Insecticides, fungicides and disinfectants—62,998 tons in 1957; 70,069 tons in 1956.

Paints—15,249 tons in 1957; 22,555 tons in 1956.

Petrochemicals (glycol)—117,357 tons in 1957; 110,945 tons in 1956.

Sewage and trade waste treatment—123,103 tons in 1957; 108,688 tons in 1956.

Potassium Carbonate—This market continues slow. Carbonate producers point out that a key factor in decline in sales for glass used in television tubes is the fact that many TV tubes are being rebuilt. This cuts in considerably on replacement by new tubes.

Soda Ash—Dense ash continued to move out in fair volume last week, chiefly to the glass container industry for manufacture of beverage and canning glassware.

Flat glass demand was said to have improved considerably following the July 4 slowdown. The improvement in call for flat glass was thought due to optimistic outlook for construction and automobiles.

Light ash inquiry was fairly slow last week. First half aluminum output was 20 percent less than for the corresponding period of 1957. This would in turn affect the light ash market adversely.

Sodium Phosphates—Prices continued without change. Demand remained slow, in accord with the summer lull.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The steel industry last week put prices up on its products as a result of wage increases which went into effect July 1.

This is what aluminum producers have been waiting for. They have contended all along that they would be very likely to raise aluminum metal prices if steel went up.

Last week, a producer raised pig and ingot prices 7/10c. per pound on spot. Other makers were expected to follow soon.

Mercury — Metal was firmer last week, quoted at $233 to $235 per flask, spot.

Tin — With the easing of the Mideast crisis, Straits metal declined to 95½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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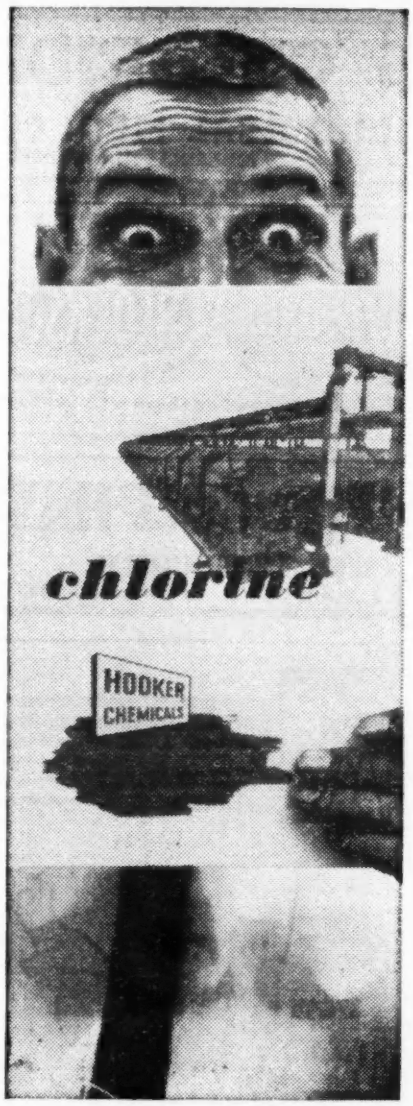

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Obituaries

Dr. W. Hale Charch

Dr. W. Hale Charch, who was in charge of studies that led to the development of moisture-proof cellophane and various synthetic fibers for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died July 13 in Chadds Ford, Pa. He was sixty years old.

At the time of his death, Dr. Charch was director of the Pioneering Research Laboratory, which he had organized subsequent to the work on cellophane. Dr. Charch was closely identified with the early pioneering work on "Orlon" acrylic fiber and "Dacron" polyester fiber. His latest work was on a synthetic elastomer textile fiber with rubber-like qualities identified by duPont as "Fiber K."

Dr. Charch joined duPont in 1925. He was honored for his research work with Columbia University's Charles Frederick Chandler medal and the Jacob Schoellkopf gold medal.

Forrest Teel

Forrest Teel, an executive vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was found dead of gunshot wounds in that city July 31. He was fifty-four years of age. Mr. Teel had been with the drug firm since 1926 and, at the time of his death, was in charge of its marketing operations.

J. B. Hensley, sr., director of industrial relations for Magnolia Petroleum Company, Dallas, Tex., for thirty-six years, died July 24 in Marietta, Ga. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Hensley retired from Magnolia two years ago.

John H. Rountree, business manager of the Newark, N. J., development laboratory, Linde Company Division, Union Carbide Corporation, died July 25 in Plainfield, N. J. He had been with Union Carbide for thirty-three years.

Oscar R. Smith, former chemist with American Cyanamid Company, New York, died July 23 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Smith had been with American Cyanamid for twenty-seven years.

Dr. Edwin Sutermeister, who retired in 1954 as chief research chemist of the S. D. Warren Company, Westbrook, Me., died there July 30. He was eighty-one years old. Dr. Sutermeister, honored many times for his research in papermaking, in 1935 received the gold medal of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

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Plastics Are Gaining Ground on Steel

—*Continued from page 7*

1957 was tallied at 588,721 metric tons, an increase of 22 percent over the previous year. There was about the same increase in 1956 over 1955.

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) production, most important in the category of polymerization products, rose 23 percent to 9[illegible]000 tons in 1957, with the rise attributed mainly to increased capacity. Polyvinyl acetate and its products, alcohol and acetals, were reported to have increased substantially.

Polystyrene production was stepped up to 40,000 tons from the 1956 level of 25,000 tons. Production of foam polystyrene showed good gains.

Polyacrylate and polymethacrylate production advanced to 16,500 tons in 1957 (14,000 tons during 1956). Production of the polyolefins, which includes polyethylene, polyisobutylene and the polyfluorocarbons, was boosted to 31,000 tons in 1957, better than a 50 percent increase over the previous year.

Biggest production gains in condensation products were registered by the polycondensation and polyaddition group, including the polyamides, polyurethanes, polyester resins and the silicones.

This group, mostly the concern of the largest chemical firms, amounted to 37,500 tons in 1957 (26,000 tons in 1956). A continued upward trend in production of the polyamides and polyurethanes is expected.

Since plastics are relative newcomers to the German economy, industrialists in the federal republic keep a weathered eye cocked for new uses and markets. A prime example is unsaturated polyester resins. An estimated 6,000 tons of this material was produced in 1957 (as against 4,000 tons in 1956), about 65 percent of which went into roofing and glazed panels.

Growth Evidence Cited

Further evidence of plastics moving into industries which previously processed other materials is offered by Department of Commerce statistics on plastics processors. In 1957, processors upped their 1957 output 27 percent in contrast to the 7.5 percent increase for the whole of West German industrial production. Sales soared 36 percent.

Raw plastics exports totaled 145,356 metric tons last year and accounted for about one-fourth total production. This was a 32 percent increase over 1956 exports.

The bulk of all exports, 69 percent, was in the polymerization group, where exports were up one-third over 1957. Condensation products comprised 20 percent of the total volume of exports, and cellulose derivatives 10 percent.

Potash Group Appoints

American Potash Institute has appointed Dr. S. E. Younts agronomist for its eastern region. Dr. Younts was formerly research assistant professor of soils at the University of Maryland.

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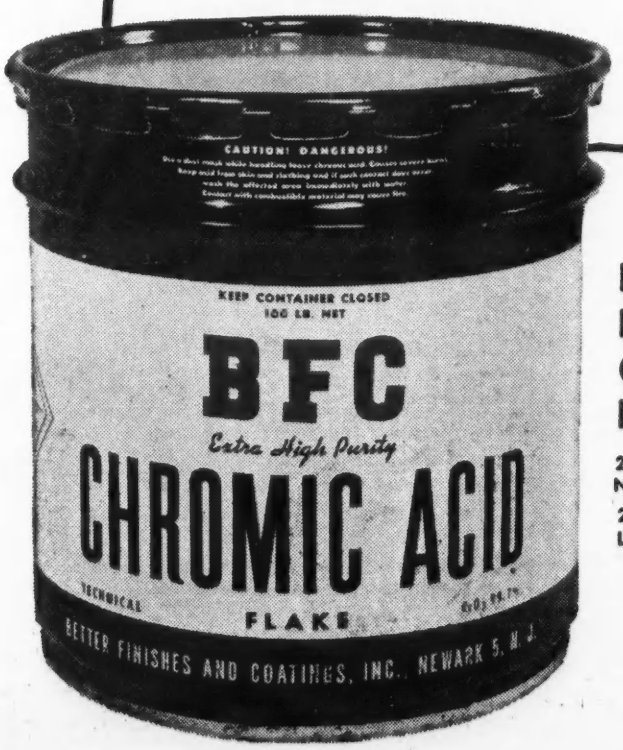

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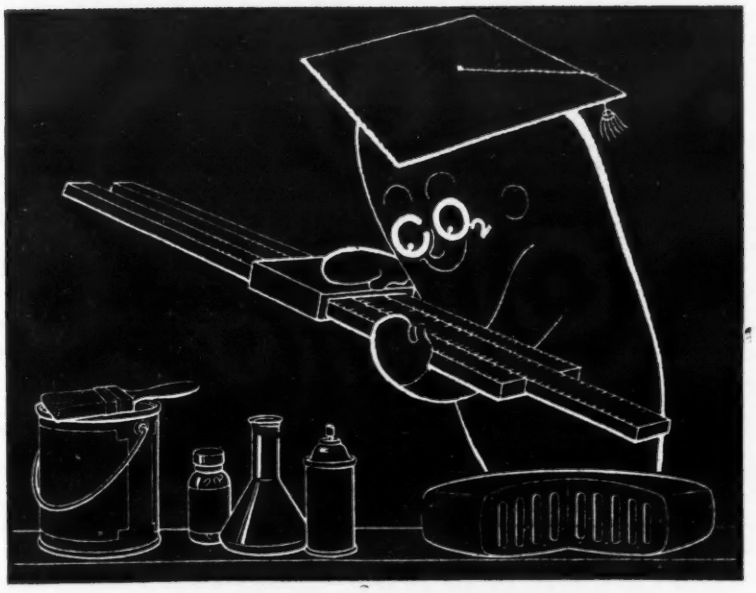

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S. B. Penick & Co., New York, is marketing raubasine (known also as ajmalicine, tetrahydroserpentine, and delta-yohimbine) in commercial quantities.

Penick is also offering experimental quantities of ajmaline (rauwolfine), ajmaline hydrochloride (rauwolfine hydrochloride), aricine, isoreserpiline, reserpiline oxalate, reserpine (raubasinine), raunescine, serpentine, and serpentine nitrate.

Two additional alkaloids, alstonine perchlorate and isoraunescine, will soon be available in experimental quantities.

Silicone Development Lab Is Opened by GE Division

A new laboratory for the development of silicone products has been opened by the silicone products department of General Electric Company at the department's headquarters in Waterford, N. Y.

The laboratory is part of an expansion program begun in 1956 and slated for completion this year or in 1959. A GE spokesman said that about $5 million will be spent on the program.

Aikman Firm Head Retires

T. Tertius Aikman, chairman of Aikman [London] Ltd. since 1910, is retiring. Retiring from the board at the same time is his wife, Mrs. Winifred Aikman. Barry T. Aikman, son of the outgoing chairman, will take over his father's post.

Vinyl Stearate Plant

—Continued from page 3

bide Company division at Calvert City. It is reputed to be the largest calcium carbide plant in the world for the generation of acetylene.

Vinyl stearate is used to copolymerize with such other monomers as vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride to impart permanent flexibility. According to Airco, vinyl acetate copolymers containing 10 to 15 percent vinyl stearate are fully plasticized and display superior water and grease resistance. These properties are important in emulsion paints and in coating paper for use in packaging grease-containing foods.

These copolymers are promising in other paper coating applications and as a cotton finish where the vinyl stearate imparts a soft feel to the starch-like polyvinyl acetate.

The vinyl chloride copolymer is currently undergoing development by several companies now manufacturing polyvinyl chloride. A particularly promising application is in electrical insulation.

Synthetic waxes manufactured by polymerizing vinyl stearate are highly soluble in hydrocarbon, chlorinated and fluorocarbon solvents. They are said to be hard and t have good color.

Styrene is also plasticized when polymerized with a small percentage of vinyl stearate. Impact properties reportedly are improved without loss of clarity.

Glidden Chemurgy

—Continued from page 3

dustrial and edible proteins, soya lecithin, soya flour and other soya products.

According to Glidden, the transaction provides the company with additional working capital and enables the company to step out of the large-scale grain merchandising activities "which are essentially foreign to the major paint-food-chemical operations of the company."

Central Soya, according to a company spokesman, anticipates no changes in personnel and plans to continue to identify the business operations as the chemurgy division of Central Soya.

Richard O. Westley, Glidden vice-president in charge of this division, will continue to direct its operations for Central Soya.

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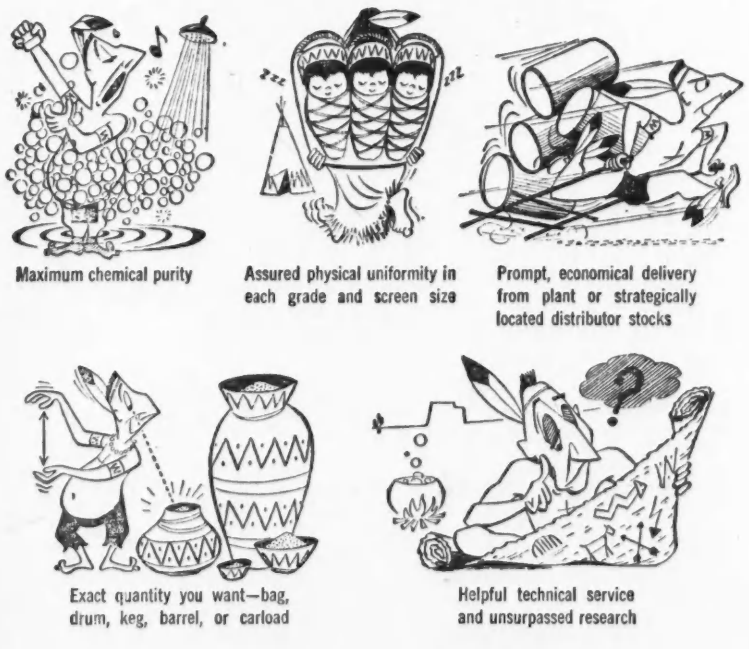

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Agricultural Chemicals

Leading producers of ammonium nitrate have adopted the $68 per ton f.o.b. works base price, and seasonal prices after discounts of $60 (August, September) and $65 (October through December). One producer has also issued a delivered price schedule. In this firm's principal marketing area which embraces the states of Neb., Iowa, Kan., Mo., Ill., Okla., Ark., La., Tenn., and certain sections of Texas, listings are set at $63.50 for August and September, at $68.50 during the three months following, and $71.50, January through June, 1959. Other ammonium nitrate producers who normally do not quote prices on a delivered basis, intend to equalize freight and prices where necessary to meet this competition.

Sales of agricultural chemicals during 1957-58 compared favorably with the preceding year, trade men reported. As expected, tonnage was off in the Southeast but strong demand in the Midwest served as a compensating factor, they said.

There were, of course, isolated instances where sales declined noticeably.

In Arkansas, for example, mixed goods fell off 11 percent while ammonium nitrate usage dropped 27,000 tons from 68,000 in 1956-57 to 41,000 in the past season. Some of this latter loss was attributed to wet weather which prevented top dressing of small grain.

Leaving last year's sales records in the capable hands of USDA for compilation and analysis, producers are now looking forward with considerable optimism to the future.

Various factors, trade members point out, should promote more fertilizer buying this year. Prices for both potash and nitrogen chemicals have been reduced appreciably and with farm income at the highest level in years, farmers more than likely will be able to take advantage of these low prices. Then too, they say, freer farming plans which seem destined for government approval will give cotton and corn farmers, among others, the opportunity to plant more acreage in return for lower prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, $8 per ton
Ammonia, aqueous, $8 per ton
Ammonium nitrate, $8 per ton

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1957
108.15	109.79	109.72	110.73

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The industry have universally adopted the $68 per ton f.o.b. works base price, and seasonal prices after discounts of $60 (August, September) and $65 (October through December).

Anhydrous Ammonia—Effective August 1, the price of anhydrous ammonia became $80 per ton on an f.o.b. works basis. Aqueous ammonia was also reduced $8 per ton via the seasonal discount, and is now quoted at $83 per ton.

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal and scrap production during April amounted to 5,100 tons, down 15 percent from the same month in 1957 when output was measured at 6,005 tons, Fish and Wildlife Service reported.

Meal and scrap production through the first four months of the year exceeded 11,600 tons, approximately 5,000 tons below that of the corresponding period a year earlier.

Potash—Business last week was described as typically summer. Annual contracts, spokesman for a major producer found, were for about the same tonnage and equal in number to those of the preceding year. The very low prices available to contract customers prior to July 1 seemingly did not influence buying habits but then as one member of the trade pointed out—when are price reductions (at least in this market) productive of additional sales.

The first American firm to dig into the potash-rich fields of Saskatchewan province, Canada, struck potash 3,300 feet below the surface at its Patience Lake site, fifteen miles east of Saskatoon, in mid-June. It is scheduled to wind up construction of its surface facilities and begin limited production by November 1. Eventually, output will exceed 4,000 tons daily, it's said.

The Canadian subsidiary of another US-based firm more than likely will be capable of limited output before the end of 1959. Its mines are located at Esterhazy.

Still another US firm is scheduled to sink $20 million into developing potash mines in Saskatchewan. This producer will be shipping potash from its Canadian site by 1960 if it goes ahead with current plans.

A West German company, which currently exports potash to the US, is also getting into the act via its Canadian division, having purchased land rights in the vicinity of Unity in western Saskatchewan.

North American potash requirements, mainly for fertilizer, are expected to be in the order of 8 to 10 million tons per year by 1980, if soil productivity and nutritional standards are to be maintained. Of this, as much as 2½ tons annually may be drawn from the extensive potash beds in Saskatchewan, according to a forecast by Canada's Royal Gordon Commission.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during April and May, 1958:

	May 1958	April 1958
DDT	12,184,886	11,351,113
2,4-D*	2,272,995	3,703,124
Ester & Salts	3,060,422	4,905,771
Acid equivalent	2,267,298	3,685,001
BHC	5,245,581	3,481,420
Gamma isomer	831,446	602,941
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	250,363	190,358
2,4,5-T	506,899	336,083

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

A dash (—) indicates that information was not available for publication.

Pesticides

Aldrin—Slow demand this Spring due to an extended period of wet weather has been compensated for by the steady buying of the last few months, it was reported.

In a recent bulletin, USDA in effect endorsed aldrin as one of the most effective means of controlling grasshoppers.

Aldrin is quoted at 93c. per pound, carloads, delivered, and 98c. per pound in less than carload quantities, same basis.

Dieldrin—Current carload price is $1.85 per pound, the less carload, $1.90 on a delivered basis.

USDA recently reported that dieldrin is one of three pesticides being employed to combat the recent outbreak of grasshoppers in the Southwest. It is also used for mosquito control.

For those homeowners who are plagued with bugs called silver fish, dieldrin is recommended as an effective means of banishing the pest. In applying it, special emphasis should be placed on warm dry areas, basement and attics and around steampipes, for example, where silver fish breed.

Endrin—The drum truckload price is $3.44 per pound, delivered. In less than 10,000 pound lots the quote is $3.54.

While sales, generally, are in good volume, some negative influences have curtailed demand from certain consumers. Potato farmers, for example, have switched from endrin to less effective but cheaper pesticides as market prices for spuds continue to sag, it's said.

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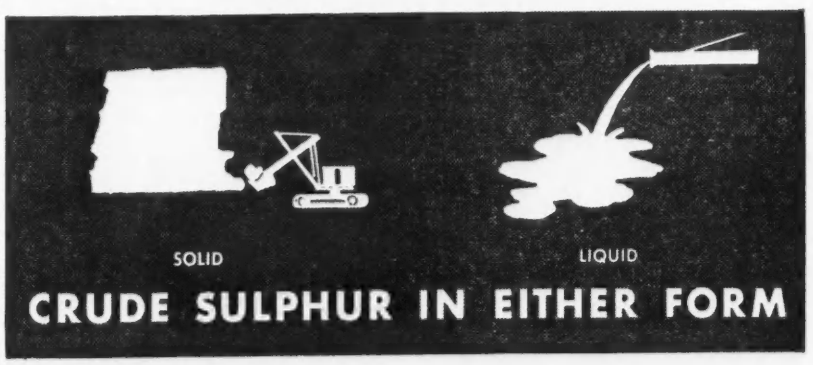

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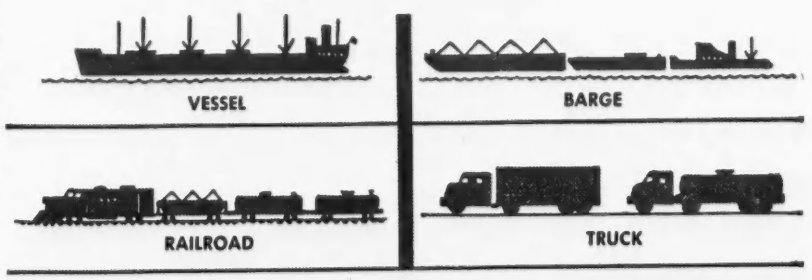

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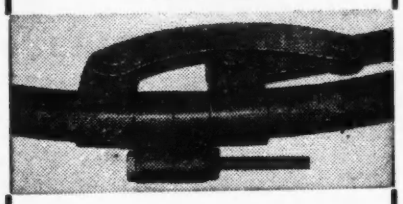

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Petroleum Derivatives

The spectre of a xylene price shift continued to hang over the market last week, though dealers and producers remained close-mouthed about just when or even if such a change will take place. Weakness prevails in depth, most sources concur, and the fact that both toluene and benzene have gone ahead and made the break with previous price structures cannot help but leave a mark on the face of the xylene picture. In truth, nothing is to be gained by producers in a price cut, for no matter what the structure, a great market is just not in the picture. However, the same was true of both toluene and xylene and cuts were made in them though neither has shown any growth in strength since the declines were effected. What is involved here is that if the price is held, buyers will take material at present levels in hand-to-mouth purchases, while if one producer should cut—as was the case in the recent benzene price break—then other producers will have to follow suit and buyers will purchase at the new levels, still on a hand-to-mouth basis. In other words, the nature of the market will not change but merely the price level.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended July 25 was 6,535,835 barrels. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,517,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 28,464,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,614,000 of kerosene; 11,760,000 of distillate fuel oil and 6,919,000 of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage 178,808,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 25,338,000 of kerosine; 115,557,000 of distillate fuel oil and 66,487,000 of residual fuel oil on July 25.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1957
105.51	105.51	105.51	107.78

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Recent price shifts in the domestic price of benzene failed to materially effect the market, sources here continued to report last week. Initiated by a coaltar producer with a shipload of material in a Texas port, the price slash was considered more a leveling move to bring the price picture into line with that of demand, rather than an attempt to inspire greater demand. The general feeling is that the present developments in the Middle East should bring about some change in the general market picture. A number of factors may go to work here, it is felt. Stepped up military demand is one. More potent, of course, is the possibility of supply cut-off. Another factor is that the national economy may be awakened somewhat in anticipation of a war time-type demand picture and economy. Even if none of these factors come into full play, producers feel that elements of them will have their effect upon the market.

Partial Aromatics—Conditions prevailing in the automobile industry remained a millstone around the neck of this and other derivatives heavily dependent upon that industry for demand. No hope for firming-up have been forthcoming for some time and though the Middle East situation has tended to lend an air of interest to the over-all market, no strength in depth is expected to be extracted from the situation unless developments there should take a drastic turn toward open combat. Domestically, the non-industrial seasonal paint market is taking off some stock with construction industry demand considered better than had initially been hoped for. However, this can at best be merely a temporal factor and can do no more than cut stock pictures down somewhat.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 19 totaled 251,720,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,809,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,089,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,184,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 95,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Propane — Production of this material during the first two weeks of July, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute, amounted to 120,077,000 gallons, as compared with the 142,483,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of June and the 103,916,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of July, 1957. Inventories at plants, terminals and underground, according to the API report, were tallied at 378,764,000 gallons on July 15 as compared with 336,877,000 gallons in stock on June 30 and the 490,394,000 gallons in stock on July 15 of last year.

Butane — Production of this material during the first two weeks of July was tallied at 71,514,000 gallons, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. This figure compares with the 76,018,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of June and the 54,339,000 produced during the first two weeks of July of last year. Stocks of butane at plants, terminals and underground, the API report said, were computed at 268,518,000 gallons on July 15 as compared with the 259,750,000 gallons on hand at the end of June and the 285,884,000 gallons in stock in the middle of July of last year.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline—The market for this material continued to show some strength last week, sources here reported. Recent developments in the Middle East, according to producers, can have nothing but a positive effect upon the waxes market. However, the feeling is that developments in that source area will not erupt enough to drastically change the supply picture. If, of course, the extreme position of supply cut-off is reached, all derivatives will be effected, it is felt, but this is one end result that none of the conflicting interests in the area desire, and so it would only be through all-out combat that anything like that might happen. Domestically, microcrystalline materials continued to move with producers of wax containers remaining the strongest interested element in the market. Foreign sales as well as domestic, producers said, stood in a good light.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 18 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,528,000 barrels, an increase of 89,000 barrels from the preceding week, the API report said. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,450,000 barrels were 220,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 299,000 barrels below the week ended July 19. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 877,000 barrels daily, compared with 921,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending July 18, crude oil production averaged 6,431,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,515,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 959,000 barrels daily.

Chemical Trade Secrets

—Continued from page 3

drug sections of the food and drug law and there is yet to be any complaints of disclosure of trade information submitted in confidence.

In reporting the bill to the house, it was also noted that the interstate commerce committee took particular note of this matter. The report emphasized that trade secrets supplied to the secretary will be protected under the legislation from unauthorized disclosure by departmental personnel.

The committee report also sought to clarify other questions that may have arisen in the minds of some industry people who soon may be faced with the necessity of meeting the requirements of the law.

As is generally known, the aim of the bill is to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety.

Pre-testing is required under the legislation only with respect to those food additives which are not generally recognized among competent experts as having been adequately shown to be safe under the conditions of their intended use.

An additive may be shown to be safe either by means of scientific procedures (including a review of the existing scientific literature), or, in the case of substances in use prior to January 1, 1958, also by means of experience based on common use in food.

The report explains that "the legislation covers substances which are added intentionally to food. These additives are generally referred to as 'intentional additives.'

"The legislation also covers substances which may reasonably be expected to become a component of any food or to affect the characteristics of any food. These substances are generally referred to as 'incidental additives.'

Intentional and Incidental Additives

"The principal examples of both intentional and incidental additives are substances intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting or holding food.

"On the other hand, substances which may accidentally get into a food, as for example, paints or cleaning solutions used in food processing plants, are not covered by the legislation. These additives are generally referred to as 'accidental additives,' since these substances if properly used may not reasonably be expected to become a component of a good or otherwise to affect the characteristics of a food.

"If accidental additives do get into food, the provisions of the food, drug and cosmetic act dealing with poisonous and deleterious substances would be applicable."

The committee's explanation of the concept of "safety" is important to the chemical industry because it clarifies the intent of the law and explains what congress has in mind in this regard. It points out that "safety" is not something that can be regarded as absolute, but must be given a "reasonable" meaning. This is what the committee says:

"The concept of safety used in this legislation involves the question of whether a substance is hazardous to the health of man or animal. Safety requires proof of a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from the proposed use of an additive.

"It does not—and cannot—require proof beyond any possible doubt that no harm will result under any conceivable circumstance.

Absolute Proof Impossible

"This was emphasized particularly by the scientific panel which testified before the subcommittee. The scientists pointed out that it is impossible in the present state of scienific knowledge to establish with complete certainty the absolute harmlessness of any chemical substance.

"In determining the 'safety' of an additive, scientists must take into consideration the cumulative effect of such additive in the diet of man or animals over their respective life spans together with any chemically or pharmacologically related substances in such diet.

"Reasonable certainty determined in this fashion that an additive will be safe, will protect the public health from harm and will permit sound progress in food technology."

MCA Doesn't Like

—Continued from page 5

one of a series of bills aimed at helping sorely pressed wholesalers and jobbers.

MCA feels that the measure is "both paradoxical and unsound" because it would "require price discrimination in a law designed to prevent it."

The association contends that the bill, though well intended, "would have grave and far-reaching consequences to our system of free competition, perhaps unrealized by its proponents."

"It is unwise," MCA argues, "to tinker further with the national price system in a way so fundamental to all of the traditions of the Sherman, Clayton and Robinson-Patman acts."

Therefore, the chemical association wants the house committee to reject the proposed legislation "definitely and with finality."

MCA says it is against the bill because it would induce manufacturer-sellers:

- To confine distribution of their products to a single class of customer.
- To seek more vertical integration in channels of distribution.
- To otherwise avoid the difficult problem of administering a system of mandatory functional discounts.

"In the chemical industry," says MCA, "the result would be to diminish the role of the independent wholesaler, stratify artificially the channels of distribution by handicapping sales to multi-function customers, and develop a rigidity in the methods and technics of distributing chemical products.

"These results would reduce the dynamics of competition to the disadvantage of the consumer and the overall economy."

The chemical manufacturing ascociation believes the legislation "is not necessary to clarify the intent or meaning of the law." Instead, MCA holds, it "would confuse the already difficult legal requirements of the Robinson-Patman act."

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 3,155 gals., glacial, tech., clear, Bid 1-161, Aug. 11. Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Acetone, 120,000 lbs., spec. JanA-489, Bid 174-7, Aug. 14. Supply Div., Naval Powd. Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Atropine sulfate, 9,937 ⅛-oz. bots., USP, Bid 63, Aug. 18. Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Cyclohexanone, 1,000 bbls. tech., Bid 4, Aug. 8, Base Procurement Office, AMC, Harlingen AFB, Tex.

Desiccant, large lots, activated, various, Bid 1-154, Aug. 14, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Glycerine, 7,080 10-lb. cans, 12,840 1-lb. cans, Bid 45, Aug. 12, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Lead stearate, 10,000 lbs., precip., spec. Jan L-758, Bid 174-12, Aug. 22. Purchase Div., Naval Powd. Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Lime, 147,900 lbs., calcium hydroxide, Bid 2286C, Aug. 13. Purchase Div., Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.

Methyl ethyl ketone, 149,100 lbs., tech., Bid 1, Aug. 27, Chem. Corps Procurement Dist., 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif

Oxalic acid, 4,680 lbs., dihydrate, Bid 1-161, Aug. 11. Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, 175 5-gal. containers interior, flat, wall white oil paint, Bid 53192 CS-4, Aug. 12. Gen. Services Admin., 50 Seventh St. NE, Atlanta, Ga.; 1,250 gals. cut shellac, Bid 1529B, Aug. 15, Purchase Dept., US Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.; 300 gals. flatting oil paint, 4,000 gals. boiled kettle linseed oil, Bid 60, Aug. 11, Gen. Services Admin., 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.; 100 gals. spraying lacquer, 400 gals. green bootopping paint, 200 gals clear baking insulating varnish, Bid 2560A, Aug. 14. Procurement Office, Panama Canal Co., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Piperazine citrate, 36,480 pts., syrup, Bid 47, Aug. 12, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Sodium carbonate, 51,000 lbs., anhyd., tech., Bid R2W-50415, Aug. 6, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts., SW, Washington 25, D. C.

Sodium hexametaphosphate, 434 100-lb. bgs., tech., Bid 1-144, Aug. 11, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium phosphate, 240 bots., dibasic, Bid 1-311, Aug. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium stannate, 3,100 1-lb. bots., trihydrate, tech., Bid No. 1-228, Aug. 12, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium sulfite, 480 bots, anhyd., Bid 1-311, Aug. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Trichloroethylene, 40,000 gals. in 55-gal. dms., Bid No. 1-155, Aug. 14, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

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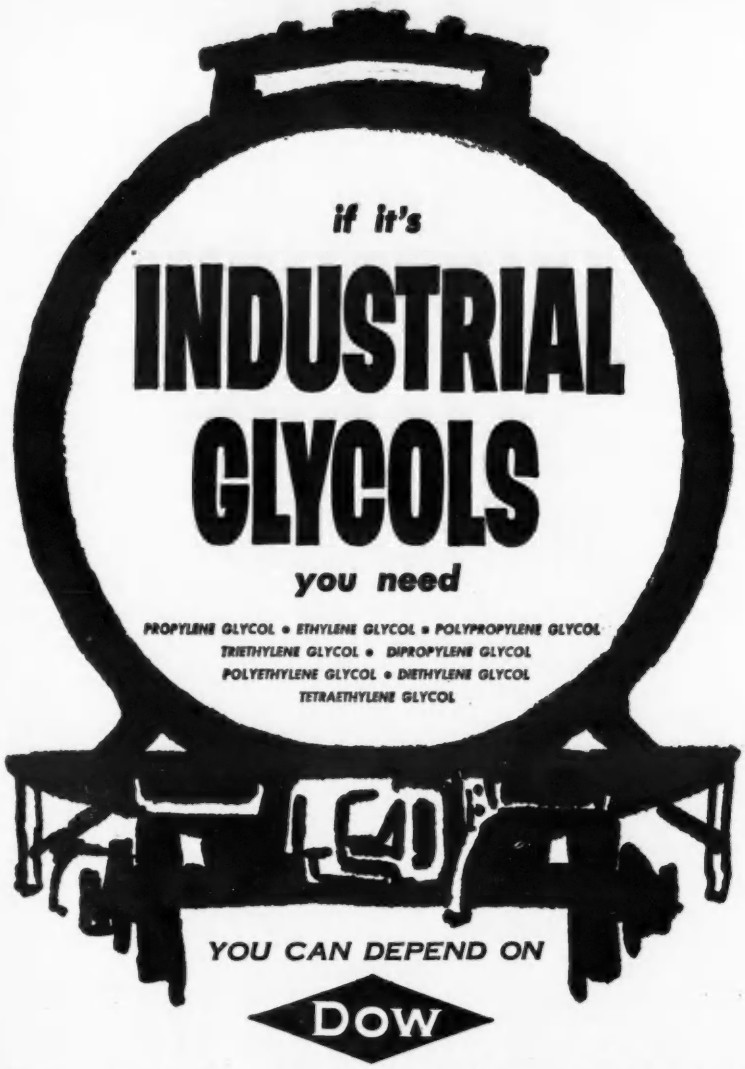

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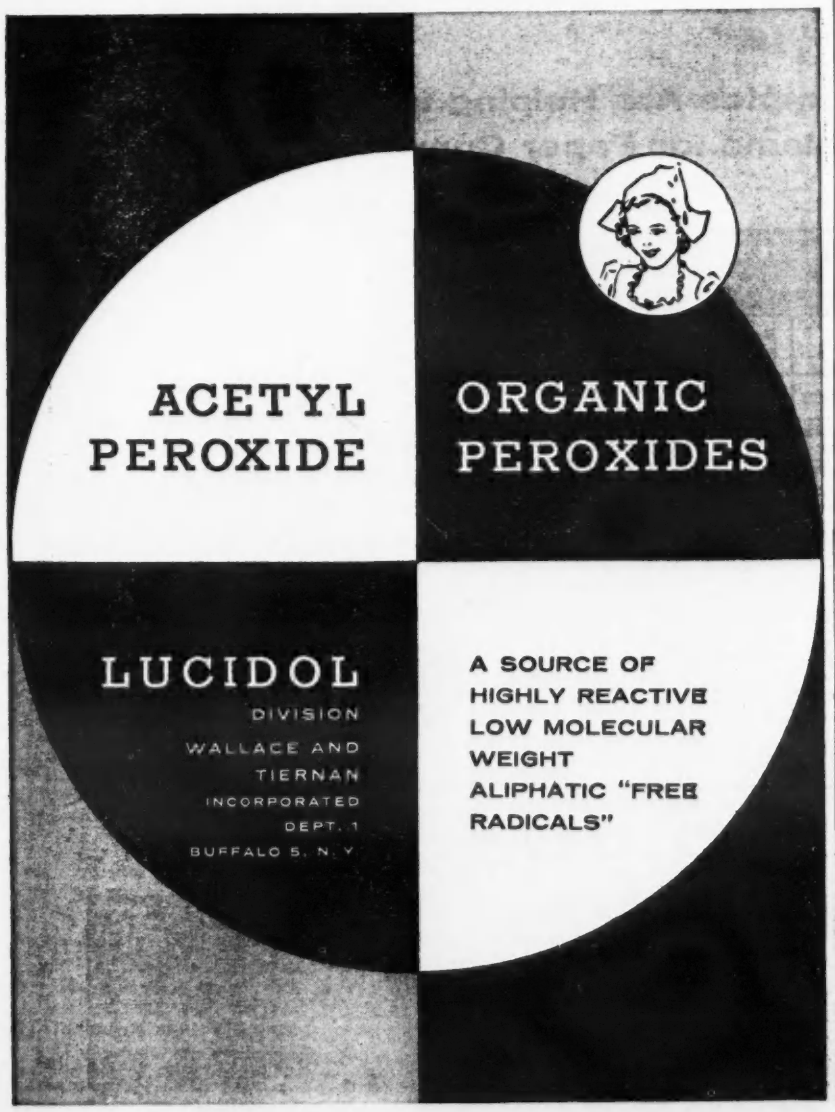

Aliphatic Organics

Production of the majority of large volume organic chemicals in May increased appreciably compared with the preceding month. The noteworthy exceptions were acrylonitrile which was off slightly and butadiene which declined 15 million pounds. Trade members interpreted this rise in output as response to the gradual improvement in demand, generally, in April. They also mentioned that by May producers as well as consumers of these chemicals had pretty much disposed of excess inventory accumulated since the previous summer.

Price news has become infrequent in recent weeks. And now with the business climate improving, trade sources are not looking forward to further changes—at least, reductions. Price increases are a different story, however, and some in the trade maintain that both formaldehyde and methanol prices may return to previous higher levels if the anticipated business recovery occurs this Fall. They reason that the price of any material is likely to decline when a highly competitive situation develops—particularly in a recession period—and just as likely to increase once again when there's room enough in the market for all producers to move around fairly comfortably.

Crude glycerine production has declined in recent months and with the corresponding depletion of inventories, prices have inched higher. According to informed sources, saponification crude is presently being traded at 18½ cents per pound, soaplye in a range of 16½ to 17 cents. Imports have also dropped off. Most recent transaction was made at 17 cents.

Contrary to earlier estimates, demand for both acetic acid and formaldehyde held up well in July. This was attributed to the fact that plant vacation shutdowns among users of these chemicals were not too widespread that month. Also it was thought that buying was for inventory as well as actual needs since in both instances, shutdowns were expected in August.

Acetic Acid—One volume producer of acetic acid, prepared for a traditionally slow July, discovered instead that business remained at a moderate level. This was attributed to the fact that plant vacation shutdowns were not yet common throughout the textile industry, a major consumer of the acid.

Acetone—Protective coatings' requirements currently are at a seasonal minimum as the majority of plants within that industry take a summer break. Demand from other outlets with the possible exception of pharmaceutical interest which remains fairly constant has tapered off since June.

The acetone price schedule survived the so-called depths of the recession, the trade says, doubting that any changes will be forthcoming in the immediate future.

Diethyl Carbonate—The price schedule includes a tankcar listing of 45c. per pound, a drum carload of 47½c., and a less than carload of 48½c. per pound, all on an f.o.b. works basis.

Diethyl carbonate is used as a solvent for nitrocellulose, cellulose ethers and certain synthetic and natural resins.

Diethyl Oxalate—This chemical has a variety of solvent applications similar to those of diethyl carbonate. Prices are long established, fluctuations not expected. Present tankcar price on an f.o.b. works basis is 40c. per pound. Carload quantities are priced at 42½c., less carload a cent higher.

Ethyl Alcohol—Market picture at the end of May had its bright spots, trade members mentioned last week, checking out statistics issued by the Tariff Commission. Production and withdrawals in most categories increased compared with the same month in 1957. Stocks, of course, were slightly higher but this was said to represent greater output plus expected heavier requirements in the months following May.

Exports of undenatured alcohol up to May 31 amounted to 15,643,375 proof gallons and represented a considerable percentage of the increase in total withdrawals from the corresponding period in 1957 when exports totaled a mere 100,720 gallons.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—Listings were trimmed ½c. per pound in mid-June, establishing the tankcar delivered price at 21¼c. per pound. Taking into consideration the fact that the market admitted little apparent weakness, trade people viewed the reduction as a competitive measure, ostensibly placing the price of this chemical more nearly on a level with those of similarly-used mixed-isomer alcohols.

Formaldehyde—Demand during the past month contradicted earlier estimates that buying would decline, spokesman for a large volume producer of formaldehyde remarked recently. Principal reason for this, he said, was that there was no plywood slowdown. Consumers were also thought to be buying for inventory, prepping for probable August shutdowns.

Gallic Acid—A seller of this chemical calls it a real "bread and butter" item because it has a fair size though static market and enjoys modest to good demand the better part of the time. In addition to medicinal applications, it gets into inks, photographic development materials, and leather tanning.

Prices have stood firm since 1956 and in light of current favorable market conditions it is doubtful whether there will be any changes anytime in the immediate future.

Listing on gallic acid (NF) is $2 per pound in 1,000 pound lots, on a freight

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1957
130.55	130.55	130.61	131.17

For Current Prices See Page 9

Organic Chemicals Output: May

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in April and May, 1958, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	May	April
Acetic acid:		
Synthetic	42,346,894	39,124,530
Natural (Wood distillation)	.....	1,666,000
Acetic anhydride	76,586,172	67,258,443
Acetone	47,832,407	45,566,176
Acrylonitrile	15,031,858	15,835,767
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	95,046,151	110,091,093
Carbon disulfide	32,521,859	37,249,513
Carbon tetrachloride	25,852,215	23,637,732
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	9,013,974	6,918,204
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	5,764,085	3,878,766
Ethylene glycol	89,542,443	84,729,743
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	103,720,902	98,318,798
Methanol:		
Synthetic	127,236,619*	109,096,311
Natural (Wood distillation)	.....	1,195,200
Pentaerythritol	4,073,998	3,950,133
Perchloroethylene	15,323,373	15,005,198
Propylene glycol	.....	.....
Trichloroethylene	23,006,736	22,252,589

* Partly estimated.

Aliphatic Organics

allowed basis. For lesser quantities, prices range from $2.02 to $2.22. For technical grade, the price is $1.78 per pound in 1,000 pound lots, in smaller lots $1.80 to $2.

Glycerine—Low production and greatly reduced inventories have firmed up the crude glycerine market. Recent transactions were made at 18½c. per pound for saponification, 16½c. to 17c. for soaplye, and 17c. per pound for imported material.

Methanol—There have been no recent significant developments in the methanol market. Prices appeared firm last week at the lower levels established a short while ago. Some in the trade, however, consider it likely that prices will be increased if the expected Fall business upturn materializes and supplies and demand are once again more evenly balanced. They reason that an intensely competitive situation often drives prices down in a recession period and that the end of bad times, by the same token, has the opposite effect.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Reports that auto makers are soon to increase payrolls as well as other indications that Detroit is about ready to return to a more normal production schedule, find MEK producers—at least those who depend on Detroit and its lacquer needs for a substantial portion of their total business—a bit more optimistic about late summer and fall business prospects.

Demand for MEK for other than automotive lacquer requirements has dropped off slightly from June, it's said, due to temporary plant shutdowns among consumers.

Molasses—Demand for feeding cane molasses continued slow to moderate throughout most of the nation during the week ended July 29, Agricultural Marketing Service said. Prices at most reporting points were unchanged. The New York listing stood pat at 18c. per gallon. New Orleans prices were in a range of 14c. to 14.75c. but trading was conducted mostly at 14.25c. to 14.5c. per gallon.

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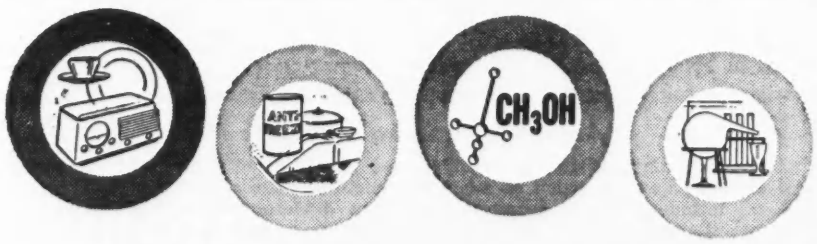

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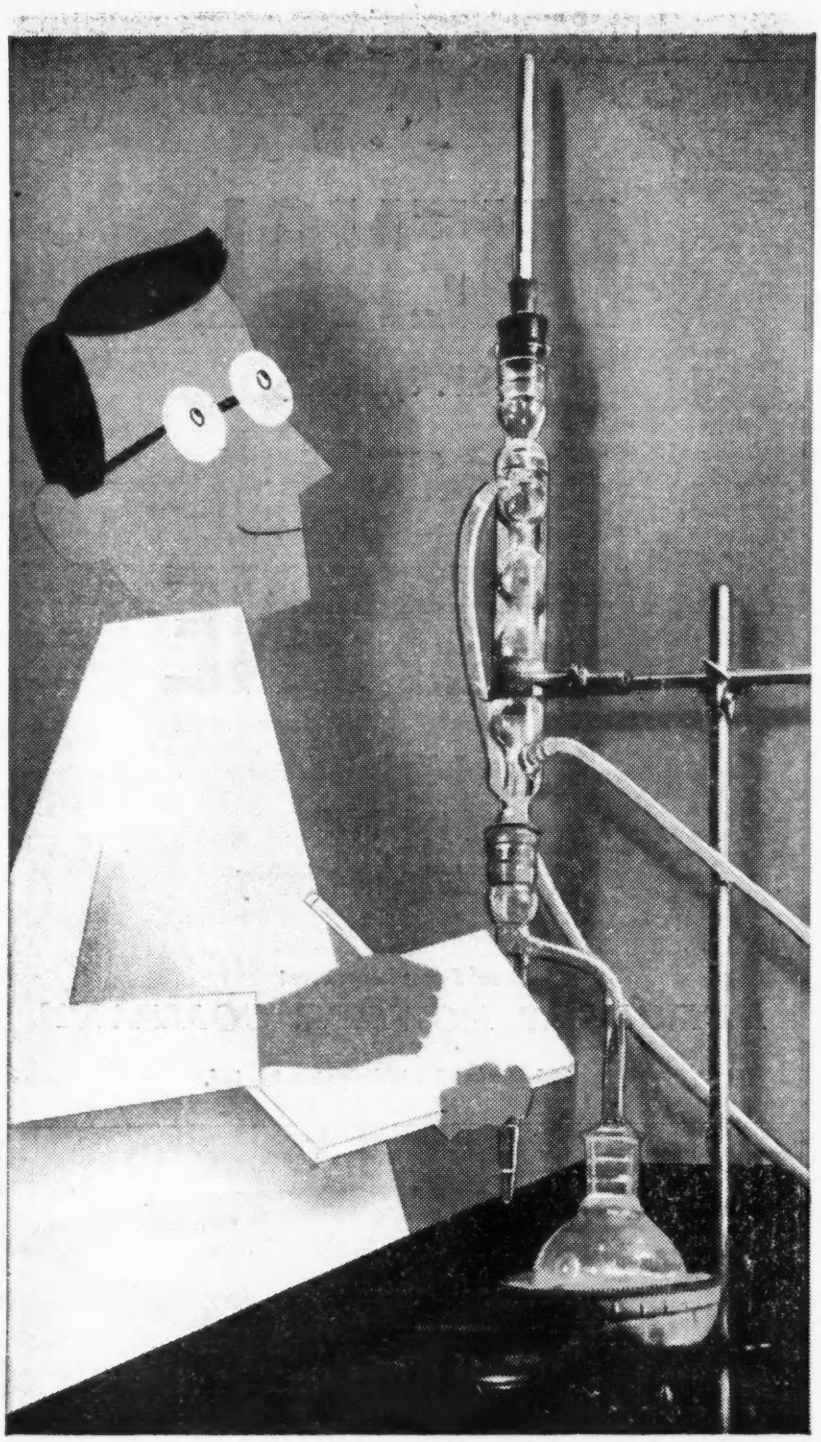

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Coal Chemicals

2-Vinylpyridine was reduced 6 cents per pound in tankcar quantity, while lots of 10 drums or more declined 4 cents per pound and lots of 1 to 9 drums dropped 3 cents per pound. No other price changes were noted in aromatic chemicals markets last week. Major producers of phthalic anhydride reported no price changes at the close of the week. The market was under close study as a result of the announcement early in the week by a petroleum source that phthalic anhydride business would be solicited at 17 cents per pound, carload in bags, for delivery from a new plant due on stream about November 1. Sources reporting last week expressed real doubt as to whether or not the new unit would come in on schedule and begin producing at capacity. It was felt that there may be production problems in the new process that could take months to straighten out.

A petroleum producer reported that effective August 6, toluene would be quoted at 25 cents per gallon, f.o.b. works, freight equalized. The producer had been meeting the 25 cent delivered price posted by cokeoven operators in April.

The overall picture indicated that May and June were comparatively good months for coal chemicals producers after a slow first quarter. July business was better than had been expected so that volume appeared to have hit a plateau instead of taking the slight dip that had been expected because of vacation shutdowns.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 3 would amount to 58.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,586,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,546,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,376,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,033,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

2-Vinylpyridine, tanks, 6c. per lb.
10 dms. or more, 4c. per lb.
1-9 dms., 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1957
118.59	118.59	118.61	118.18

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Producers reported business "about as usual" in this market last week. Demand from major consuming outlets, while far from strong, was felt to have shown some improvement in tone. A 5c. per gallon drop in the benzene price has not been reflected in reductions in end-products and no changes in the latter area were expected.

Steel output continued on the upgrade and the improvement in machine tool orders and other industrial needs was felt to presage a good fourth quarter overall. The Middle East crisis has had little or no effect in the benzene market, it was said. A remote possibility was for some uneasiness as to availability of supply on the part of consumers of Iron Curtain benzene.

Naphthalene—Last week saw considerable uncertainty on the part of consumers of import naphthalene pending clarification of phthalic anhydride and naphthalene prices. It was pointed out that import stocks must be purchased three to six months ahead of requirements. Should phthalic prices decline and, subsequently, domestic naphthalene price, the 4c to 4½c import price currently held on the latter, would afford no competitive advantage.

Phenol—A 5c. per gallon reduction in the benzene price and lower phenolic resins prices have not been reflected in a reduced phenol price and no reduction was anticipated by trade sources reporting last week.

Makers of natural phenol pointed out that this is the one natural tar acid that has not become a marketing problem during the recession period. Stocks have been balanced and in some instances orders have run a little ahead of available supplies. In this quarter, increasing competition was noted from phenolic blends.

However, synthetic phenol forms by far the bulk of the market and overall demand has been slow here for many months. In recent weeks reports have indicated that sales had reached a low level and that the fourth quarter should see a substantial improvement in this market as the overall economy begins a slow climb out of the recessionary decline.

Toluene—Cokeover operators recorded unchanged price levels in the toluene market last week. Material continued to move at the 25c. per gallon price established in April. Low level coking operations together with the price reduction and sizable exports brought inventories under better control in the second quarter.

However, with the steel operating rate on the upgrade and current buying interest listless in this market, it was felt that a topheavy position was again in prospect. Any increased government buying would have to await liquidation of high government stockpiles, it was said.

A petroleum producer announced that effective August 6, toluene will be quoted f.o.b., Marcus Hook, freight equalized with Bayway and Point Breeze, New Jersey.

Aromatic Chemicals Output: May

Following statistics are compiled from Tariff Commission reports relating to the domestic production of selected aromatic chemicals. Figures for creosote oil include cokeoven operators to prevent disclosure of individual company operations.

	May 1958	May 1957	First Five Months 1958	First Five Months 1957
Aniline ..... lbs.	6,973,387	10,925,728	40,752,405	43,038,249
Benzene, tar distillers ..... gals.	2,344,003	3,208,345	11,890,809	15,814,401
Cokeoven operators ..... gals.	8,625,554	15,647,163	37,050,307	80,590,901
Total from coal sources ..... gals.	10,969,007	18,885,508	58,940,566	96,435,303
Petroleum operators ..... gals.	14,242,191	10,644,937	55,450,105	49,223,763
Total from all sources ..... gals.	25,211,198	29,500,445	114,390,671	145,630,065
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—				
Content in solution ..... gals.	1,046,990	1,603,640	5,409,093	6,837,585
Straight distillate ..... gals.	7,586,794	9,447,964	36,117,566	41,357,890
Total ..... gals.	8,633,784	11,051,604	41,526,659	48,195,484
Cresols, meta-para ..... lbs.	564,953	1,345,082	6,170,706	7,208,642
Ortho-meta-para ..... lbs.	1,033,170	1,207,497	6,257,150	6,062,075
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources ..... lbs.	3,364,082	4,013,105	20,455,882	20,004,176
Dodecylbenzene ..... lbs.	35,611,247	**	185,559,154	**
Monochlorobenzene ..... lbs.	29,055,370	33,495,354	162,465,821	163,415,029
Phenol, natural ..... lbs.	2,731,640	**	14,625,277	**
Synthetic ..... lbs.	*33,910,864	**	200,670,618	**
Total ..... lbs.	36,642,504	47,472,499	215,295,895	232,752,640
Phthalic Anhydride ..... lbs.	23,903,582	31,444,017	123,407,864	138,408,491
Styrene monomer, from all plants ..... lbs.	84,997,500	103,145,716	446,141,848	478,036,673
Toluene, cokeoven operators ..... gals.	2,337,439	3,338,619	11,211,444	16,733,496
Petroleum operators ..... gals.	14,242,191	**	72,392,003	**
Tar distillers ..... gals.	289,678	**	1,754,270	**
Total, all sources ..... gals.	16,869,308	16,077,832	85,357,717	89,804,510
Xylene, coke oven ..... gals.	583,791	**	2,338,742	**
Other ..... gals.	16,441,644	**	78,451,333	**
Total ..... gals.	17,025,435	13,426,542	81,790,075	59,680,094

** Not separately reported in 1957.
* Partly estimated.

Coal Chemicals

The producer had been meeting the 25c per gallon delivered price established by cokeoven operators in April.

Xylene—Buying was very slack as a result of recurrent rumors of an impending price reduction in this market. Sources likened the period to the one which followed the toluene reduction last spring. It was strongly felt at that time that the xylene price would be cut. Buying dropped to a low level while consumers waited for a price drop that never materialized.

Cokeoven sources had begun to report a more normal movement of xylene when the benzene price broke last month. Since then consumers have pulled back once again. Cokeoven sources reported unchanged prices last week.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 3, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	468,615
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	25,690,523
Benzene	gals.	2,540,935
Coaltar	gals.	12,319,371
Crude chemical oil	gals.	322,823
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	83,309
Toluene	gals.	541,510
Xylene	gals.	156,205

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—Talk in the trade centered around the announcement, early last week, by a major petroleum source, that phthalic anhydride business would be solicited at 17c. per pound, carload in bags, for delivery from a new plant due to come on stream about November 1.

There was real doubt in trade circles that the new plant could come in on schedule and begin producing at capacity. There may be kinks that will take months to iron out, it was said. However, producers had received numerous inquiries from consumers concerning the development and it was evident that a battle was shaping up. Producers said the situation was under close scrutiny.

Theoretically, it was felt in some quarters, that it would be advisable for other producers to hold the price line and concede a portion of the market, since there may be production difficulties at the new installation and output in any case could form only a small portion of the total market.

On the other hand, demand has been listless for many months and production in the first five months of the year dropped 15 million pounds behind the corresponding period in 1957. Other capacity has come in during the past year and a half predicated on good demands in the phthalic market of two years ago and overproduction has been the result.

2-Vinylpyridine—Price on tankcar lots was reduced 6c. per pound, from $1.31 to $1.25, while lots of 10 drums or more declined 4c., from $1.34 to $1.30 per pound. Lots of 1 to 9 drums were reduced 3c. per pound and newly quoted at $1.45 as against the previously held price of $1.48.

Styrene Monomer—Prices remained at unchanged levels after the 2c. per cwt. advance on technical material put into effect July 1. Polymer grade was unchanged at 14½c. per pound in tanks.

Sources were uncertain just how far the production of styrene from ethylbenzene would go in the industry. Economics of the method dictate that crudes to be fractionated must be high in ethylbenzene, as much as 40 percent. Crudes used by some petroleum producers would run much lower, it was said. An added difficulty is the fact that ethylbenzene and styrene are difficult to separate and involve the use of expensive and complicated refining equipment.

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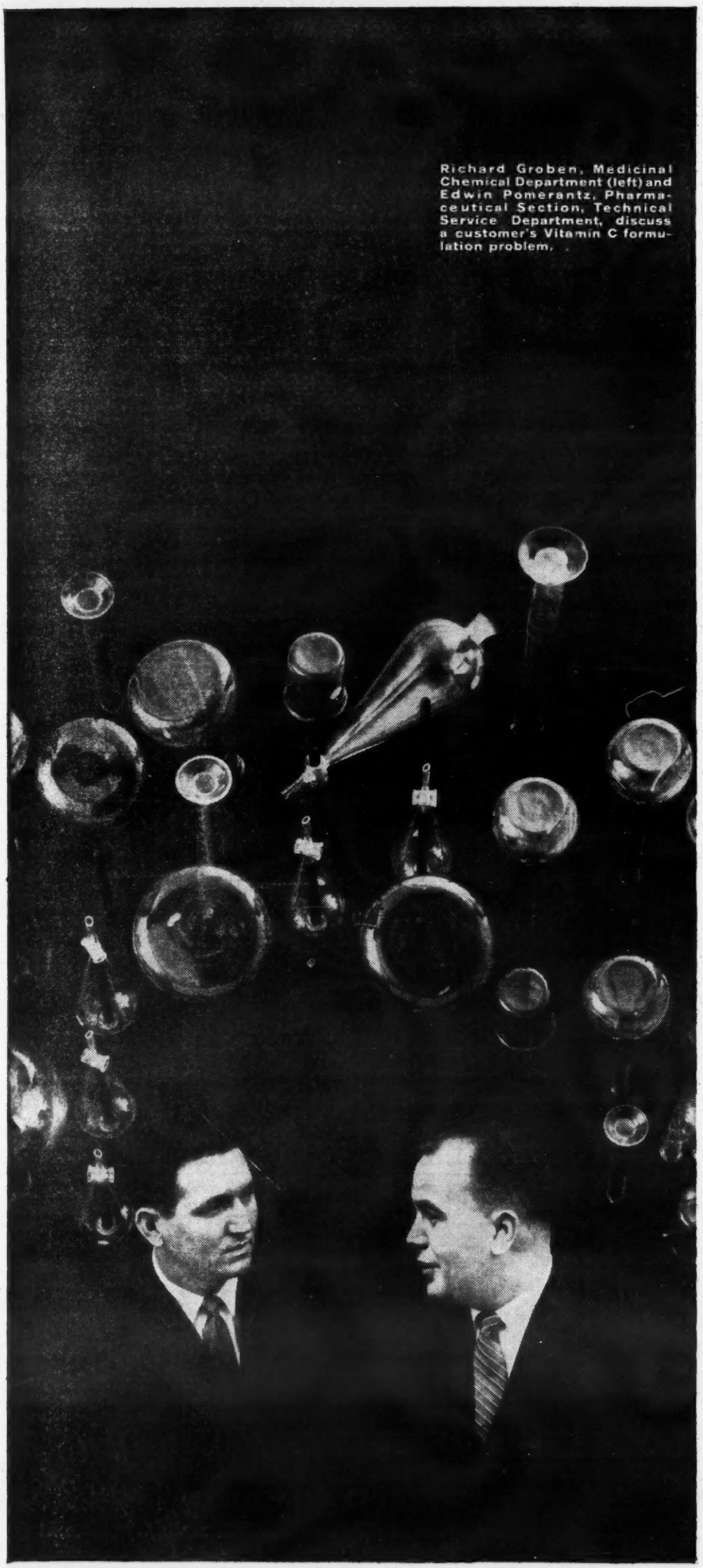

Richard Groben, Medicinal Chemical Department (left) and Edwin Pomerantz, Pharmaceutical Section, Technical Service Department, discuss a customer's Vitamin C formulation problem.

Question:
WHAT'S BEHIND PFIZER C?

Answer:
PFIZER TECHNICAL SERVICE.

How a Customer Was Able to Lick a Tough Production Problem Without Buying Special Equipment.

• A potential customer recently called Pfizer with a problem. He was trying to make a small, high potency vitamin C tablet by the wet granulation technique. However, he ran into severe discoloration using his standard forced-air dryer.

When he tried to solve this problem using double compression, he got a tablet that was too large. He could buy vacuum drying equipment. But that would be expensive.

At this point he called Pfizer for help.

He was advised to use Pfizer ethylcellulose-coated ascorbic and to granulate with starch paste. The potential customer was then able to produce the tablet he wanted with his own conventional drying equipment (also at this point, he stopped being a potential customer and became a regular Pfizer customer for Vitamin C). The ethylcellulose coating prevented the ascorbic acid from reacting with moisture to the extent that discoloration was avoided.

Data from subsequent accelerated stability tests run by Pfizer enabled the customer to proceed with production and sales.

Here again is a case history of a satisfied Pfizer bulk medicinal customer. One of the many who has taken profitable advantage of Pfizer's 22 years experience with vitamins. You, too, will be satisfied if you come to Pfizer with your Vitamin C needs.

Pfizer offers six U. S. P. forms of ascorbic acid plus a special grade for use in parenterals, ascorbic acid U.S.P. AA grade. Also in the Pfizer Vitamin C line are: ascorbic acid coated–sodium ascorbate–calcium ascorbate–ascorbyl palmitate.

Pfizer offers the following technical assistance on vitamin C:

1. Formulation information on new products
2. Cooperative stability studies on your product during development stages
3. Check-assays during product development.
4. Technical literature
5. Trouble shooting on existing products

The Chemical Sales Division's bulk medicinal line includes vitamins (A, B-Complex, C), antibiotics, hydrocortisone, caffeine, L-Lysine, etc. Behind all of these stands Pfizer's Technical Service.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading in drugs and fine chemicals markets was routine last week. No price adjustments were reported by major sources in the trade. Makers of salicylates and bromides were marking time against an expected upturn in orders from pharmaceutical accounts late this month. July was a better month for fine chemicals than had been expected. Projections for the month were low as producers had expected a sag in demand as a result of vacation shutdowns. However, volume held up to the extent that sales hit a plateau in July after a moderate advance in May and June. A good increase was expected by all hands in August, as pharmaceutical buying for production of winter items gets underway.

Caffeine and sodium benzoate were moving in good volume to beverage accounts. The same could be said of citric acid and the citrates. New prices in iodides have done nothing to spur increased use of these materials. Mercurials and bismuths were dull and listless, it was said.

Vitamin markets were quiet after reductions in cyanocobalamin and cobalamin products two weeks ago. Volume on ascorbic acid was holding up well. Use of other materials has hit a seasonal decline, it was said. Increased use of pyridoxine and continued optimistic reports from clinical sources have allowed producers to up output and substantially reduce price, it was said. Production in the first five months of this year was more than three times the amount turned out in the comparable period of last year. Fyridoxine has been reduced by 58 percent in the past two years, from a level of $375 to the current price of $218 per kilo.

Lysine was well held at the recently established $8 per kilo level. Use of this essential amino acid in the fortification of lysine deficient wheat continues to show very good potential, it was said. Demand in tartrates markets remained slow. Antibiotics were unchanged and suffered volumewise as a result of seasonal declines in use.

Antibiotics — Consuming demand remained on a downgrade as a result of seasonal factors. Sources felt that buying for the fall would get underway in earnest within the next month. Producers were maintaining adequate inventories against the increased demands normally experienced in these markets during the fall months. Listings were unchanged from last report. Penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin markets have been seasonally weak for several weeks.

Ascorbic Acid — Producers reported business "about as usual" in this market last week. There was said to have been a substantial seasonal upswing in volume moving to accounts in the beverage industry. However, widespread use of Vitamin C in canned foods and standardization to Vitamin C by makers of fruit juices, together with increased use in scores of multivitamin and pharmaceutical preparations during the winter, make this a good volume mover the year round. The downward price trend of recent years has allowed producers to take full advantage of the market potential for this versatile vitamin.

Aspirin—Market was steady at previously quoted prices. Trading has held up very well this month. Sales exceeded expectations to the extent that the expected dip in volume as a result of vacation shutdowns did not materialize. Advance inquiry for August was good. Producers felt that inventories were fully adequate to handle the increased demands expected within the month as pharmaceutical companies began to gear production efforts for the fall season just ahead.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3 1957
62.80	62.80	63.13	63.85

For Current Prices See Page 9

Barbiturates—Prices of long standing in the trade were unchanged from last report. Tariff Commission report indicated production of phenobarbital in the first five months of this year amounted to 64,356 pounds as against 33,122 pounds in the like period last year and 56,808 pounds in the five month period during 1956.

Caffeine—Market was routine. Movement to the beverage industry has taken a seasonal upturn and helped take up some of the slack felt by a decline in pharmaceutical buying. Price was unchanged and steady at levels in effect for over a year.

Iodides—Business was slow, according to a report of sources contacted last week. Material continued to move in little more than hand to mouth volume. Prices were unchanged at prevailing levels.

Lysine—Material continued to list a $8 per pound for 1-lysine monohydrochloride. Last price action in this market was a $4 per pound reduction effected in late May of this year. Application in fortification of lysine-deficient wheat continues to be the big outlet for this essential amino acid.

Pyridoxine—Output continued on the upgrade, according to Tariff Commission report. For the first five months of the year, production amounted to 21,514 pounds more than three times the amount turned out in the comparable period last year. Four price reductions over the past two years have amounted to $157 and brought the price from $375 down to the currently held $218 per kilo.

Clinical investigation of B6 has continued at a rapid pace and indications for its use in an increasing number of pharmaceutical applications has led to increased output and production economy, enabling manufacturers to substantially reduce the price.

Quinine—A report of the General Services Administration indicated that it would offer for sale, within the next six months, 13,860,000 ounces of quinine.

Botanicals

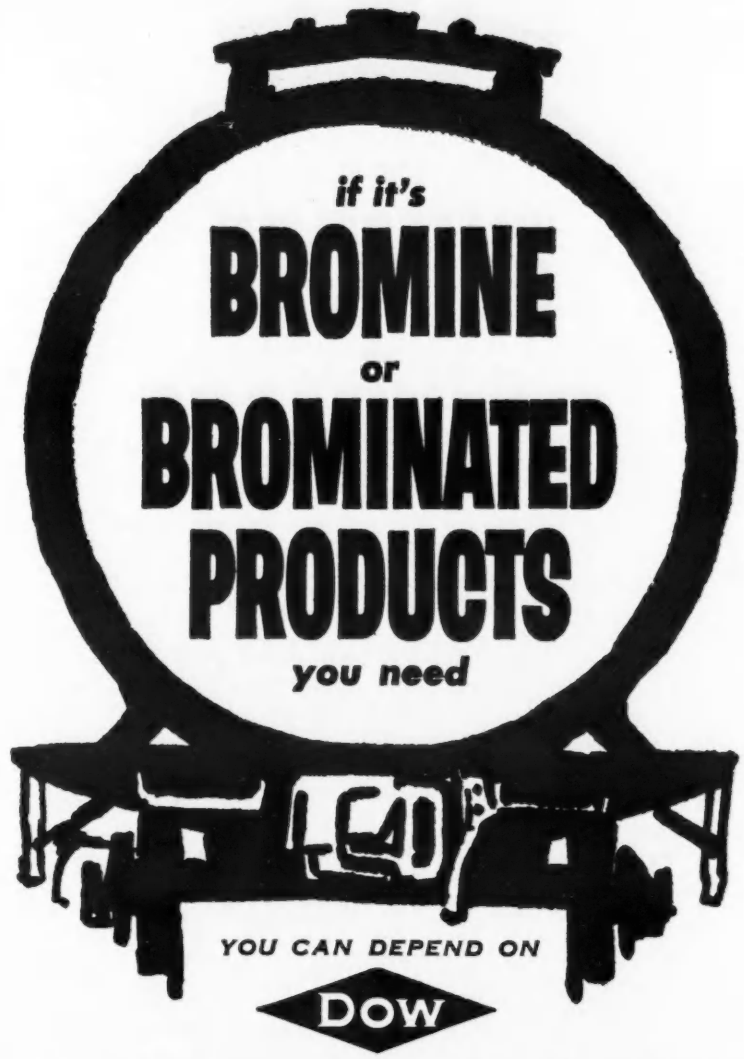
Pharmaceutical consumers showed little inclination to up their requirements or protect inventories on imported botanical crude drugs, according to dealers' reports last week. Some flurry of interest had been expected in the wake of the Middle East political situation, but nothing was forthcoming as yet. Buying continued to be spotty

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: May

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		May 1958	May 1957	First Five Months 1958	First Five Months 1957
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,759,050	1,473,280	9,612,682	7,255,364
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	269,182	244,326	1,634,047	1,249,141
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	23,766,904	26,254,737	113,855,408	98,612,215
Niacin and amide	lbs.	223,187	217,404	1,067,186	1,155,874
Penicillin salts	million units	39,830,720	53,204,002	213,122,964	248,510,954
Pyridoxine	lbs.	4,812	2,712	21,514	6,022
Streptomycin	gms.	7,693,121	10,046,120	36,089,155	36,757,328
Sulfonamides	lbs.	272,098	227,329	1,596,737	1,436,571
Tetracycline	grams	10,499,310	**	70,877,910	**
Thiamin and derivatives	lbs.	26,243	20,884	151,475	115,304

** Data not reported.



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

and confined to small lots for immediate consumption. Prices on Hungarian Chamomile flowers were entirely nominal as dealers had little or no material on hand and no new crop was expected out of Europe this year. Some lots have arrived, but for re-export, it was said. Roman material was easier in price at $2.50 per pound. Nux vomica was steady at unchanged price levels. Material was in light supply. Senna pods continued to show a firming tendency as new crop replacements were coming in at higher price levels. Pods were quoted at 30 cents per pound, spot. Ipecac powder was easier while whole root held to previously quoted levels. Inquiry was slow.

Chamomile Flowers—There was virtually no Hungarian material available this year. Prices were entirely nominal in the absence of any stocks in dealers hands here. No crop has been forthcoming from Europe this year and none was expected. Some lots have arrived, but for re-export. Roman flowers were listed at $2.50 per pound, spot.

Cohosh Root—Blue and black cohosh root were quoted in a range of 20c. to 22c. per pound. Collections have been below normal, but dealers felt they were adequate for the modest calls being made in the trade.

Ipecac—Whole root was listed unchanged at $9 per pound while powder was easier at $10 per pound. Market was routine. Demand was listless at the high price levels in effect for many months. Buying was in hand to mouth fashion for immediate or nearby need.

Senna Leaves—Alexandrian whole and half remained at 19c per pound while siftings were 17c and Tinnevelly No. 1 ranged from 19c to 20c per pound. Tinnevelly No. 2 was 16c to 17c and No. 3 listed at 14c per pound. Powder was 17c. Pods have continued to exhibit a firm tone and were quoted at 30c per pound, spot, last week. New crop replacement of pods has been coming in, but at higher price levels.

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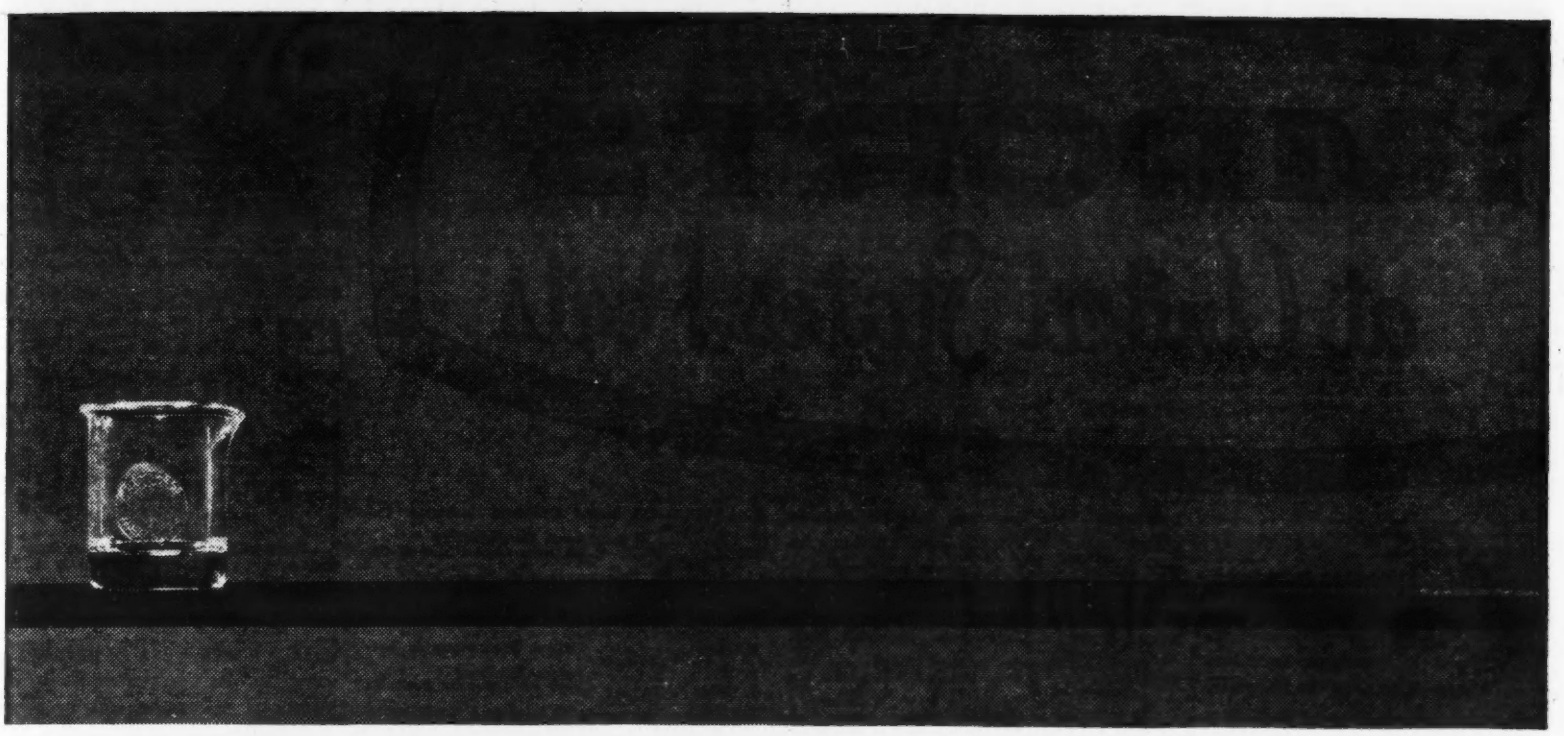

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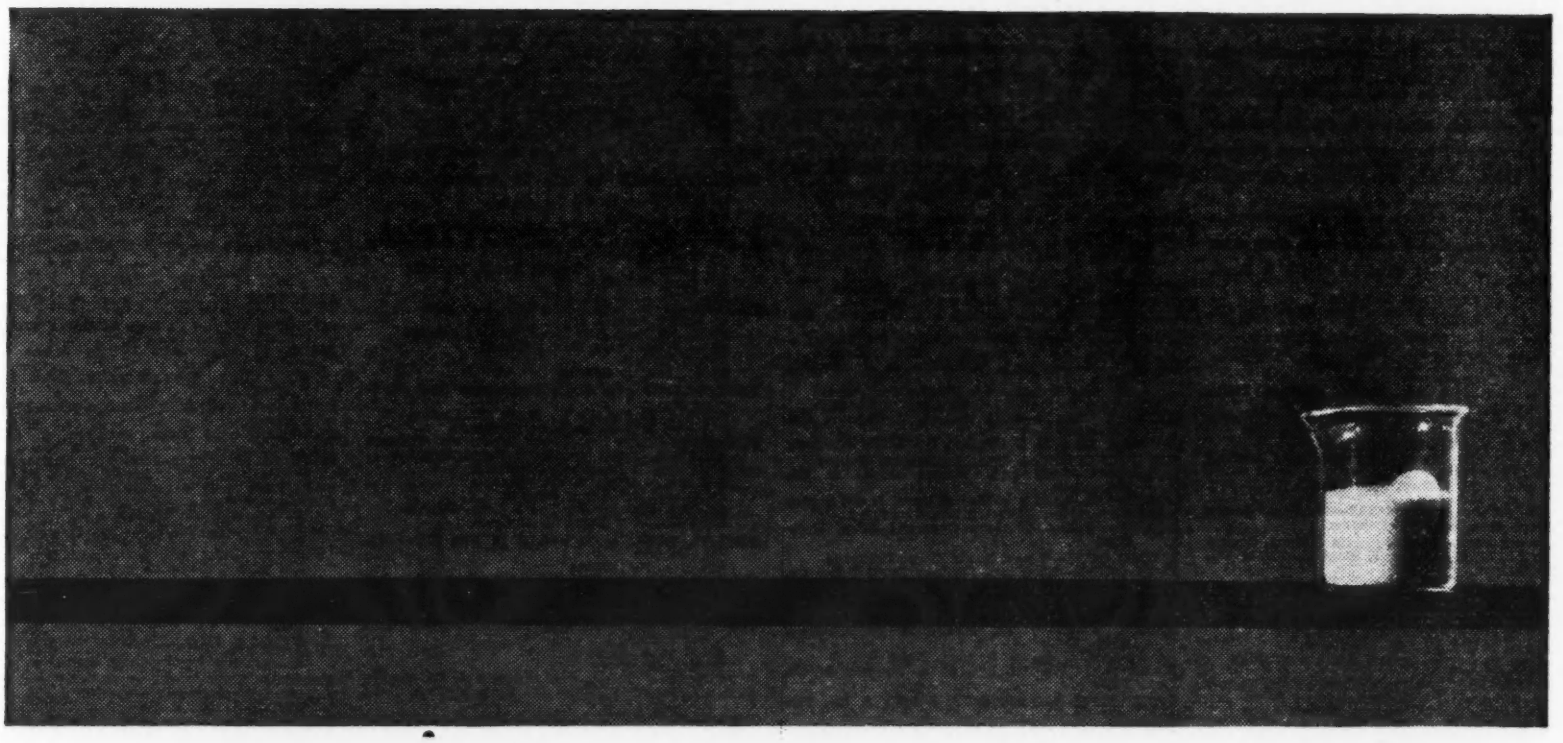

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AGAR—80 bbls, Casablanca
ALOE—21 cs, Capetown
AMBER OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—330 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—21 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
28 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
26 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
15 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
19 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
20 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
74 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—430 cks, Matadi
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—513 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
750 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
25 bgs, Port Sudan
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Lagos
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,560 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARRIUM OCTAHYDRATE—331 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—30 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
BEESWAX—100 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
68 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—85 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
42 bdls, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—40 hf cs, Fleuroma Inc, Messina
BILE, OX—13 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
BLANC FIXE—500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
221 bgs, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
10 dms, Reiman Corp, Cayenne
BRONZE POWDER—30 dms, Leo Uhfelder Co, Bremen
51 cs, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
30 dms, Allied Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
146 dms, Wm Recht Co, Hamburg
65 dms, Bremen
BRUCINE BASE—2 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Yokohama
CANDELILLI WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Van de Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON FERRO-MANGANESE—69 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Cochin
CARNAUBA WAX—288 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Parnahiba
625 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahiba
438 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Parnahiba
52 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
56 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Fortaleza
250 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Parnahiba
125 bgs, J H Schroder, Parnahiba
50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Parnahiba
516 bgs, Salvador
CASCARILLA BARK—9 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Nassau
CASEIN—200 bgs, C A Sayous, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Gdynia
600 bgs, National City Bank, Melbourne
1,440 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Fremantle
1,200 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
359 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
125 bgs, Hamburg
100 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—194 bls, California Commodities Corp, Saigon
167 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Saigon
333 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
167 bls, Louis Furth, Saigon
443 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Recife
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—60 bls, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
500 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Genoa
600 bgs, Lechorn
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
75 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Colombo
CLAY—800 bgs, Cement Import Corp, Bremen
CLOVE—500 bgs, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYES—10 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
22 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT CHLORIDE—15 dms, Hamburg
COBALT SULFATE—64 dms, Hamburg
COCA LEAVES—125 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Salaverry
COCONUT OIL—220 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
737 tons, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Brown Bros, Hamburg
CODLIVER OIL—146 dms, Rexall Drug Co, Glasgow
COPAL GUM—100 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
CORN OIL—154 tons, Glasgow
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—240 bgs, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, D F Young, Kobe
81 cs, Takoradi
100 cs, Sfax
DEXTRIN—750 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,700 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
435 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DEXTROSE—3,200 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE—22 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
DRY COLORS—340 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
200 bgs, Rotterdam
ESPARTO WAX—80 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Glasgow
EUCALYPTUS OIL—24 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Mombasa
28 dms, J Berlage, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Arnand Inc, Yokohama
4 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—47 dms, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—226,448 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
127,367 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
107,538 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
187,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
124,319 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Point a Pierre
153,280 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
116,758 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,972 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
FURFURAL—893 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL, OX—5 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
GAMMA ACID—20 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Yokohama
GELATIN—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
3 bbls, Antwerp
GINGER—56 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
57 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
214 bgs, G N Rawlinson & Co, Lagos
250 bgs, Lagos
28 bgs, Kingston
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GLYOXAL—19 djns, F Jonas Co, Marseille
GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
515 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—225 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
446 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,031 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
10,243 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HEPTALDEHYDE—6 dms, Samincorp, Santos
HOOFMEAL—1,940 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
HORNMEAL—1,600 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
IMFERON—60 cs, Lakeside Lab, Liverpool
INDIGO—18 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—6 bgs, Bania Corp, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
ISOBORNYL ACETATE—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
JAPAN WAX—10 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—125 bgs, P L Thomas & Co, Marseille
LACTALBUMIN—1,600 cs, A J Mills & Co, Fremantle
LACTIC ACID—50 dms, A Milliner & Co, Liverpool
LAVANDIN OIL—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Marseille
LEMON OIL—80 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
10 hf cs, Ungerer & Co, Messina
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LIME OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Florasynth Lab, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
6 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LINDEN FLOWERS—20 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
LIVER EXTRACT—6 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
LITHARGE—380 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—20 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Valencia
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Antwerp
100 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
MACE—5 bls, Rotterdam
MANDARIN OIL—16 qu cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
MANDARIN PEEL OIL—2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Itajai
MANGANESE BLUE—45 dms, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MANGROVE BARK—1,322 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Beira
MANNA—18 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Naples
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—400 bgs, Chemical Bank Oslo
MATICO LEAVES—61 bls, Callao
MENTHOL—33 cs, J Manheimer, Yokohama
65 cs, Empire Trust Co, Santos
550 cs, Nichimen Co, Santos
10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
65 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
275 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
12 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—5 dms, Chemical Bank, Rijeka
MERCURY—100 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—91 tons, Empire Trust Co, Liverpool
MOLASSES—738 tons, American Molasses Co, Havana
555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MOLASSES, BEET—3,145 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Rouen
3,395 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Havre
6,015 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Dunkirk
MUSTARD SEED—232 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—180 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Barranquilla
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL ACETATE—40 dms, Hamburg
NICOTINE ALKALOID—10 dms, Conray Products Co, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—112 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
228 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—63 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
23 dms, Ungerer & Co, Itajai
22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
OLIBANUM GUM—27 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Massawa
68 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Massawa
135 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—20 dms, Societe General, Sfax
24 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sfax
125 dms, Wolff & Co, Sfax
160 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
50 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Seville
96 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
250 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
288 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, M Arguesso & Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
56 bgs, Salvador
PALM OIL—1,248 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—115 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
299 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
400 tons, Matadi
299 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—10 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
20 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
46 cs, Westchester Bank, Matadi
19 cs, Matadi
20 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
200 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,285 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,400 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, S Davis & Co, Bremen
3,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
637 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
3,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
353 bgs, Rotterdam
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Reconditioning & Processing Co, Kobe
294 bgs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
PEPPER, WHITE—58 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
424 bgs, Rotterdam
70 bgs, Hamburg
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 dm, Geismar & Co, Santos
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—395 tons, Empire Trust Co, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—332,512 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
103,038 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
115,142 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
PINE GUM—5 bgs, J Berlage, Sydney
POLLACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—1,000 bgs, H Bedos & Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Van de Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—2 dms, Universal Match Corp, Haifa
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
120 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Hamburg
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—40 dms, Matadi
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—203 bls, Chemical Insecticide Corp, Rijeka
PYRIDINE—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—11,258 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd, Buenos Aires
2,040 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
7,895 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUININE—65 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
QUININE SULFATE—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Hershey Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Vaughan Seed Co, Rotterdam
RHUBARB ROOT—49 bls, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
ROSEMARY OIL—34 dms, Seville
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rijeka
SAGE OIL—1 bbl, Farmers Chemical Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
350 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
350 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED, HULLED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—54 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—249 bls, P H Petry, Valparaiso
SODIUM ALGINATE—100 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM CHLORIDE—110 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM FLUORIDE—102 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATETETRAHYDRATE—500 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—300 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—600 bgs, Hamburg
STANNIC CHLORIDE—10 cs, E F Drew & Co, Havre
STRYCHNINE—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,171 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Coatacoalcos
SUMAC EXTRACT—50 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
TALC—5,732 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—990 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
300 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Itajai
TARA POWDER—748 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
627 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Callao
TEA OF MATTE—60 cs, American & Foreign Agencies, Paranagua
TERPIN HYDRATE—10 dms, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—3 cs, B L Lempke & Co, Bremen
THIOUREA—400 bgs, Arlo Forwarding Co, Yokohama
THYME—84 bgs, Chesebrough Ponds Inc, Marseille
33 bls, Van Loan & Co, Marseille
THYME OIL—3 dms, Alicante
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—40 bgs, Genoa
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—271 tons, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
650 dms, Venice
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
UREA—260 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, Zink & Trieste Marseille
WATTLE BARK—2,731 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
739 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,616 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
427 bgs, Barkev Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—500 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—54 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Antwerp
50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
50 dms, National Bank of Australia, Melbourne
ZIRCON—5,000 bgs, Wm H Masson, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM SULFATE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
ANNATTO SEED—40 bgs, Maritime Trading Co, Rio de Janeiro
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
5,400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, Bank of America, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—220 dms, Harrison & Crossfield, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—3,000 bgs, Antwerp
CLOVE—12 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Penang
COPAL GUM—41 bkts, Djakarta
COPRA—600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
343 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
625 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
1,438 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
4,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
100 tons, J W Campbell, Manila
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
900 bgs, American Chemical Corp, Bremen
1,800 bgs, Castelazo & Associates, Bremen
GLYCERINE—180 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,466 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MANGROVE BARK—1,000 bgs, W J Byrnes, Tumaco
MOLASSES—2,953 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
638,135 gals, Manzanillo
771 tons, Takao
NAPHTHA DISTILLATE—6,957 tons, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
OLIVE OIL—49 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Cadiz
PAPAIN—24 cs, Dar es Salaam
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, E A Johnson, Singapore
105 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—21,686 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
6,154 tons, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
40,459 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
17,390 tons, Shell Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
29,200 tons, Hancock Oil Co, Aruba
SAGE LEAVES—81 bls, Trieste
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Winter Wolff & Co, Kobe
SUNFLOWER SEED OIL—31 dms, Amato Agency, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,712 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—48 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
100 dms, D M Hicks, Rotterdam
UREA—5,000 bgs, Antwerp
UREA, SYNTHETIC—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Hull
360 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—30 dms, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Ehret Co, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Leghorn
400 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CRYOLITE—2,175 tons, Penna Salt Co, Ivigtut
EARTH COLORS—1,370 bgs, Larnaca

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115,479 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Point a Pierre
114,858 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,375 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
MENTHOL—150 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Santos
NAPHTHALENE—445 bgs, Gallard Schlessinger, Durban
1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, National City Bank, Seville
OSSEINE—500 bgs, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—399,308 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
475,424 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
229,616 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
263,519 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
116,258 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
139,320 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerte La Cruz
120,021 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
133,378 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
324,363 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
PYRIDINE—83 dms, Antwerp
WHITING—2,058 tons, Phila National Bank, London

San Francisco

AGAR—2 bls, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Hong Kong
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,160 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
2,080 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
2,264 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Kobe
BEEF EXTRACT—360 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manshester
BONEMEAL—590 tons, Stauffer Chemical Corp, Rosario
BRONZE POWDER—20 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
75 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
CARBON FERRO-MANGANESE—144 tons, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
CASEIN—331 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON BARK—231 bgs, Mombasa
COPRA—1,286 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dipolog
300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
COPRA CAKE—3,400 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CURARE—1 cs, Menlo Pharmaceuticals, Callao
DEXTRIN—40 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—1,313 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Arica
2,174 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Talcahuano
400 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Talcahuano
4,348 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
1,087 bgs, Frank P Dow, Ilo
10,512 bgs, Ilo
GINGER—80 bgs, G T Agency, Cochin
MOLASSES—3,726 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Corinto
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
PEATMOSS—300 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
950 bls, Frazer & Hansen, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—19,539 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
29,301 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—102 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
1,650 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CASEINATE—200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Hull
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—666 bgs, D M Hicks, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, Papeete
WATTLE EXTRACT—668 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
424 bgs, Durban

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The essential oils market was extremely quiet last week and did not feel the effect of any price changes. Many factories are either closed or operating on skeleton staffs so that business has been cut back. Oils displaying strength were bergamot, clove bud and leaf, garlic, geranium, mint, and citrus. Prices of bergamot have not shifted in several months due to the control exerted over this oil by the Italian Consortium. The clove oils have been enjoying more strength lately due to the higher costs of the spice. Garlic oil rose two weeks ago as a result of the Mideast conflict. This oil is produced in Egypt which is in the trouble area. Also, some dealers said that the oil was moving back to more normal levels after being afflicted for a period by overproduction. The geranium oils have been one of the firmest spots on the essential oils market. The situation does not seem to have abetted.

Peppermint and spearmint oils have been affected by a tight supply problem. Distillation of the new crop will start this month and material will be available at the end of August. Prices may continue to be firm because mint acreage has been reduced which will mean smaller stocks. Due to the lack of orange oil many other citrus oils have been enjoying a greater degree of popularity which they would not ordinarily have if the ever popular orange oil were in supply.

Bois de rose, citronella, eucalyptus oils were the weak sisters of the essential oils market. With all of these oils it has been a situation of overproduction and overabundance of stocks. Farmers enjoy a good year with their crops, think that there is an increased demand for their material and thus produce more causing an overflow of material. As factories get back to normal production and the vacation period is over more activity should result.

The seeds and spices market was somewhat improved last week, sources agreed. Anise seed, Dutch and Polish caraway seed, and Ceylon cinnamon all moved upward to a certain extent. Ginger was attracting interest. Prices improved suggesting that perhaps this material has turned the corner. Material is still desirable at today's levels. East Indian nutmegs were seen to be firming as well.

Various grades of red pepper were stronger. Hontakas were dwindling, and the costs of keeping the material in cool store was being reflected in prices last week. Black pepper listings retreated slightly. It was predicted that arrivals in New York during the next months will barely meet consuming demand.

Vanilla beans showed a slight lull last week. Trading was nonexistant, and offers were limited. Prices were exceptionally high. The problem exists in the fact that only 40 tons of material remain unsold in Madagascar, and these 40 tons must last the world market until March of the coming year. Mexico was reported to be in the same position.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 0000, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, French light, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese Hontaka No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Japanese Hontaka No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Gondars, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 1c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2 siftings, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, 1¾c. per lb.
Lampong black, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1957
145.89	145.89	145.70	144.82

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—This oil continued to display some strength last week. No changes have been recorded for some time now. Natural bergamot oil was listed at a range of $12.75 to $13.75 per pound on spot last week.

Bois De Rose—Also following a trend of soft prices is bois de rose oil. Prices have not fluctuated as much as those of citronella oil, but the situations are similar. Overproduction and overabundance of stocks are rated as the primary reasons of the weakness. Brazilian oil was the same at $2.55 to $2.75 while Peruvian oil was steady at $2.10 to $2.55 per pound.

Citronella — This market was a bit shaky last week, sources reported. Prices of Java type citronella oil eased, then rose to 63c., and then fell back to 58c. As soon as this market stops paying, the market at origin stops offering material. At the end of the week prices were unchanged at 58c. to 65c. for Java type oil and 58c. to 67c. per pound for Ceylon citronella oil.

Clove—Both clove bud and clove leaf oils have been following an upward trend during the past month. Firmness in the price of the spice appeared to have caused this strength in the oil. Clove bud oil was currently ranging from $2.60 to $3.25. Clove leaf oil was steady at new listing of $1 to $1.25 per pound.

Coriander—Prices of the material were steady last week. Coriander oil was listed at a range of $3.50 to $11.50 per pound.

Eucalyptus—Overproduction and lack of demand have adversely affected this essential oil. The oil has been following a pattern of weak prices for several months. The price last week was 63c. to 80c. for 70 to 75 percent ester oil, and 70c. to 95c. per pound for 80 to 85 percent ester material.

Fir—Canadian fir oil was unchanged last week, it was reported. Prices of the material maintained a range of $2.85 to $4.10 per pound.

Garlic—Late last month this oil was advanced in price. Reason for the increase was said to be the Middle East conflict which made the oil inaccessible. The current listing last week was ranged from $4.50 to $5.50 per ounce.

Geranium—Prices of both Algerian and Bourbon oils remained strong as they have been for quite awhile. Due to the high prices buying on the account of soapers was reported to be moderate plus the fact that the vacation period is here. Sources said that Algerian material was dwindling. Storms on the Reunion Islands during the growing season damaged crops. Bourbon geranium oil was firm at a range of $17 to $20.75 while Algerian material was listed at $14.50 to $18.50 per pound.

Ginger—No changes have been recorded for this oil recently. The listing of ginger oil held a range of $11 to $16 per pound last week.

Lignaloe Wood — There has been no further downward movement in this market since the last one a couple of months ago. The drop established the price of lignaloe wood oil at a reading of $3.25 to $3.50 per pound.

Mint—The situation was unchanged last week, sources commented. Distillation of new crop should start soon thus making oil available at the end of this month. Dealers did not show any inclination to diminish existing stocks before distillation gets underway. With the decrease in the size of the crops, prices of both spearmint and peppermint oils will probably remain high, it was predicted. Peppermint oil was listed at a range of $4.50 to $5.60 for natural material and $4.60 to

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended July 25

ACTH, 1 lot
Black pepper, 16 lots, 2,940 bags
Caraway seed, 100 bags
Cassia, 3 lots, 301 bags
Chamomile flowers, 50 bales
Coriander seed, 300 bags
Fenugreek seed, 3 lots, 195 bags
Mace, 3 lots, 42 cases
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 145 bags
Papain, 4 lots, 116 cases
Sage leaves, 2 lots, 200 bags
Sarkomycin, 1 lot
Sesame seed, 224 bags
White pepper, 149 bags

Essential Oils

$5.95 for redistilled oil. Spearmint oil was steady and firm at $4.50 to $5.55.

Nutmeg—Prices have been weakening during the past year but have not changed f[illegible] awhile now. Both East and West In[illegible]n nutmeg oil were steady at listings ranging from $11.65 to $15.75 per pound.

Patchouli — During the past months, prices of this essential oil have been weak. Demand has been off, and dealers overstocked. The current listings of patchouli oil held a range of $4.30 to $5.75 per pound, sources commented.

Sandalwood—The recent advanced levels of this oil were unchanged last week, sources agreed. During the past month sandalwood oil was moving up toward more normal levels for the material had been weak for about year. The price of sandalwood oil was $13.50 to $14.75 per pound.

Vetiver—No changes have occurred for this oil for some time. Prices last week were steady at $12.25 to $15.50 for Bourbon vetiver oil, $10 to $11.50 for Haitian oil, and $11.75 to $12.25 for Java material. This oil has been stable despite the past internal strifes in Haiti.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzl Acetate—Last month a major producer lowered the price of this aromatic chemical. The current price last week was 58c. to 79c. per pound in fiber drums.

Benzyl Alcohol—A downward move was felt by this aromatic chemical last month. Since then the price has been undisturbed at a range of 58c. to 80c. per pound for material packed in drums.

Styrax Gum—The problem in this market is one of shortage of stocks. Many in the trade have said they are without material. Others who have material have been offering stocks at nominal prices only. It is hard to say when Asiatic styrax gum will be available. The Turkish government has not as yet released material. Honduras endeavored to bridge the gap, but production there is small and stocks have been exhausted. The price last week ranged anywhere from $3 to $4 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Sources reported last week that stocks on spot were light. New shipments of Batavias might come out the end of July thus arriving here late in September. Saigon arrivals have been distributed as they were released. Batavia and Korintje cassia, grade "A" of both, declined 1c. to spot quotes of 59c. for Batavia material and 60c. for Korintje "A."

Pepper—The heavy trading on the black pepper market two weeks ago seemed to have retreated a little last week. The spot market held its ground, and the correction in values was only a minor one. Predictions were that arrivals during the next six months will barely meet consuming demand. The Singapore market was reported to be fairly strong due to the fact that Sarawak crop has not increased the world supply to any great degree. Malabar black pepper eased 1¾c. to 28¼c., Lampong black fell 1½c. to 28½c., and there were no listings for Sarawak black pepper.

On the white pepper market, there were some small lots released here to help this market along. It will not be until the middle of August that additions will be made to the stocks. Muntok white pepper was back in the offing at 44½c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—This market was very quiet last week with no trading and few offers coming in. Prices were the same at advanced levels. Bourbon material was quoted at a range of $11 to $11.50. Mexican whole vanilla beans held a range of $10.80 to $11, and Mexican cuts were listed at $11 to $11.50. Tahiti vanilla beans stood at $8.50 to $8.75 per pound. Approximately a mere 40 tons of material is left unpurchased in Madagascar. New crop beans should arrive on spot in March. The situation is serious and gets more so every week. This small amount is not sufficient to cover market needs. Mexico is reported to have the same problem with little material left for sale.

Petrochemicals Climb Seen Steeper in Western Europe

Petrochemical production in Europe is expected to jump to over 2 million tons carbon content in 1960—over three quarters of a million tons more than last year's forecast.

This prediction comes from the Organization for European Economic Cooperation's chemical products committee. The expansion, the committee says, covers synthetic rubbers, polythylene and ethylene oxide derivatives, solvents, and raw materials for plastics and detergents.

The plastics industries of member nations scored record gains in sales in 1957, reaching a figure of 1.4 million tons, 19 percent higher than in 1956, and between four and five times the figure for 1950.

In 1957, output of dyestuffs in OEEC countries reached the record figure of 124,000 tons, some 11 percent higher than the previous year. However, the committee believes that the general economic situation suggests a decline in consumption in 1958.

Fertilizer Co. Man Enjoined From Use of Monsanto Data

An employee of Central Farmers Fertilizer Company, Chicago, who formerly worked for Monsanto Chemical Company, was enjoined by a US District Court last week against use of any information acquired while employed by Monsanto.

The employee, Charles M. Miller, was found by a Federal Judge in Salt Lake City, Utah, to have deliberately acquired for future use over a period of more than a year in Monsanto's employ, information subsequently revealed to Central Farmers and another defendant in the case, F. C. Torkelson Company of Salt Lake City.

American Alcolac Offers A New Line of Cationics

Now going into commercial production, American Alcolac Corporation's new line of cationics has a potential number of variations, each with a different set of physical properties, said by the Baltimore firm to stretch into the thousands.

Chemically they are alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, ranging from C_8H_{17} to $C_{18}H_{37}$. By varying the long chain fatty radical as well as the short chain alkyl groups, products reportedly can be virtually tailor-made to meet use requirements.

Cargill Expands Copra Unit

Cargill, Inc., has opened expanded facilities at its copra terminal in San Francisco, Calif. The Minneapolis, Minn., company said the new equipment will nearly double the copra discharge capacity at its Pier 84. In 1957, about 4 percent of the area's total commodity imports, by dollar value, moved through the Cargill pier, it was added.

CISB to Meet Thursday

Cosmetic Industry Suppliers & Buyers will hold their next luncheon meeting Thursday, August 7, at Toots Shor's Restaurant, New York. Speaker will be Prof. Steffen Arctander, perfumer and chemist with Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, whose topic will be "A Safari Through Africa."

Allied Chemical Elects

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected Richard S. Perkins a member of the board of directors. Mr. Perkins is vice chairman of the board of First National City Bank of New York and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of City Bank Farmers Trust Company.

Upjohn Director Resigns

Mrs. Donald S. Gilmore has resigned from the board of directors of Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Robert M. Boudeman has been elected to replace her. Mrs. Gilmore was an Upjohn director for more than thirty-three years. Mr. Boudeman has been with Upjohn since 1940.

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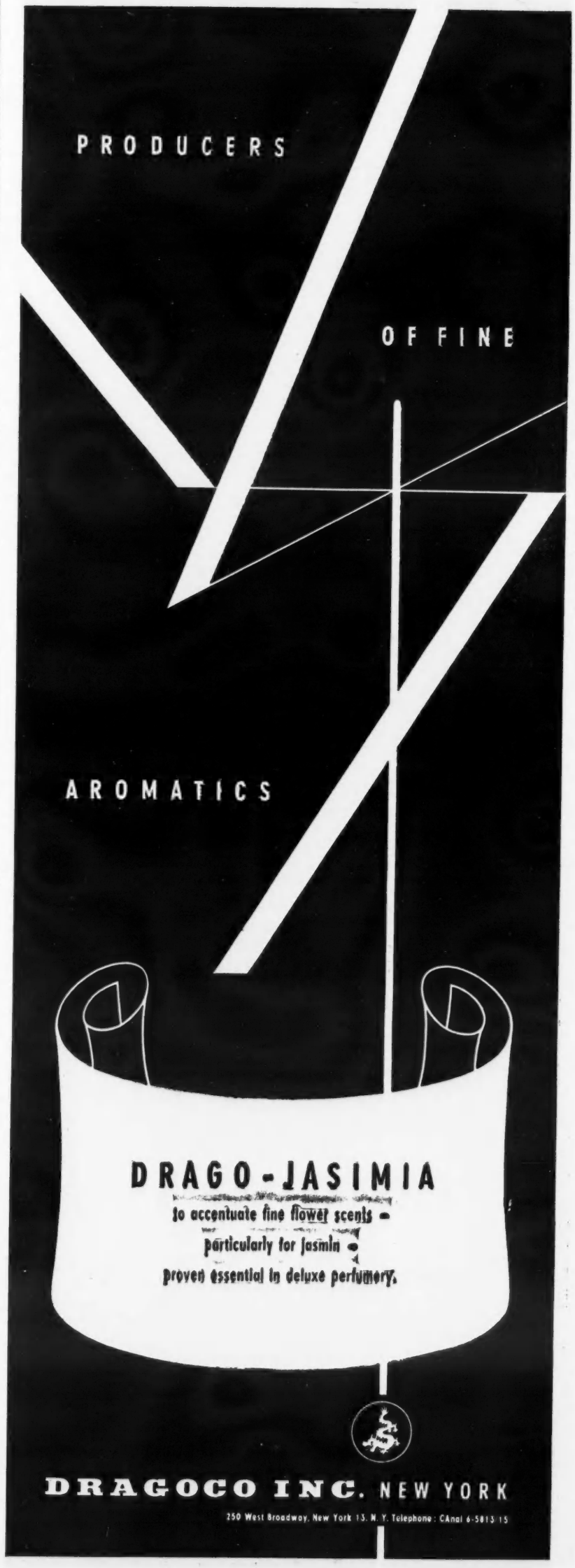

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O. L. West 58 East Wynnewood Rd. Wynnewood, Pa.
Cuyahoga Chemical Co. 2548 West 3rd Street Cleveland, Ohio
Charles A. Little, Jr. 3182 Peachtree Road, N.E. Atlanta, Ga.
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Coatings Materials

Impulses toward price movement have developed in several areas of the coatings field. On the firm side are aluminum pigments and the oxides of non-ferrous metals, the former as a sympathetic response to rising steel prices and the latter as a reflection of recent political developments. These include the war scare in the Middle East, rising defense expenditures, and the progress made in getting a mineral industries stabilization bill through Congress. Details on the stabilization bill—which would affect copper, lead and zinc, and indirectly the oxides of those metals—appear in the news section of this issue of OPD.

The price link between aluminum pigments and steel is aluminum metal. Observers had been saying that metal producers would move to offset an automatic August 1 wage increase if steel makers, faced with a similar increase, decided to raise tabs. This is what happened last Friday, when a major factor responded with a 7/10 cents per pound hike in aluminum. Paste and powder seemed sure to be affected some time this week.

A downward move in esters of phthalic anhydride remains an outside possibility, observers said last week. Such a move was doubted in many quarters because of what appeared to be widespread determination of anhydride makers to hold prices steady. The whole question arose, of course, several weeks ago when a new producer made its debut by trimming 4c. per pound from the going price. One trade source calculated that it would cost producers more to meet the new price than to concede what could only be a limited share of the market.

In general, the price outlook in coatings markets is mainly a matter of outside influences right now, rather than internal developments. The markets themselves display a good balance of supply and demand, and the materials are encountering a level of interest normal for this time of the year. Volume of shipments is said to be rather good for plasticizers and moderate for pigments and synthetic resins. Natural resins markets are seasonably quiet.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1957
101.45	101.45	101.45	100.76

For Current Prices See Page 9

Meanwhile, prices of lead pigments and other derivatives of non-ferrous metals are evincing a firm tone that reflects the political crisis in the Middle East. For the moment, this crisis is carrying more weight in world markets than is the condition of oversupply.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Prices of aluminum metal started moving up last Friday in sympathy with steel advances. At press time it looked as if the industry would go along with a leading factor's hike of 7/10c. per pound, and comparable advances in paste and powder were expected to be announced this week.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for June, 1958, with figures for May, 1958, and June, 1957, reported for comparison:

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1958	94,549	26,105	120,645
May, 1958	94,226	26,683	120,909
June, 1957	114,536	29,497	144,093

Shipments

June, 1958	103,784	23,106	126,890
May, 1958	102,547	26,091	128,638
June, 1957	104,491	24,989	129,480

Stocks

June, 1958	245,315	93,141	338,456
May, 1958	254,559	89,417	344,976
June, 1957	249,621	68,070	317,691

Exports

June, 1958	*	*	*
May, 1958	21,879	12,698	34,577
June, 1957	21,384	11,020	32,404

* Not available.

Dry Colors—The price picture for these materials is holding uniformly steady, but sales patterns continue to show a good deal of variation. In general, the big volume colors have been hurt in varying degrees by the recession, while specialty items have come through unscathed.

Trade sources expect to see no major price revisions until the first of next year. At that time, if the Fall market has meanwhile lived up to expectations, producers will probably move to recoup cost increases on many items, these sources say.

Lead Pigments—Approval by a congressional committee of the Administration's mineral subsidies program was the only news of importance to impinge on this market last week. By pegging the price of lead, the program would indirectly, but quite securely, stabilize quotations of lead oxide and, to a lesser extent, white lead.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for May and list April's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	April†	May†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	10,727,605	11,726,440
Laminating resins	8,495,083	8,189,394
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,352,896	2,084,589
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,062,556	2,225,374
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,744,214	7,297,670
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	54,435,676	58,787,984
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	19,430,788	19,638,616
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other material except styrene	5,844,327	5,759,620
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	452,780	277,118
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials except styrene	915,118	944,376
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	1,277,122	1,407,343
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	857,974	1,196,998
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,899,616	2,330,998
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,974,058	2,854,576
All other modifications	3,003,290	3,267,157
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	20,065,799	18,831,231
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	955,788	1,160,407

† Partly estimated.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Material last week was moving in fair to good volume to makers of surgical supplies and sanitary food packaging. Prices held steady and unchanged at levels that have been in effect for several years. Supply was judged adequate for all consuming requirements.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Price interest is now focused on the phthalic anhydride situation. A new producer has entered that market with a four cent per pound cut in the established price, and the big question is, how will competitors respond? The situation was still unresolved last week as major producers mulled it over.

One observer said that he would not be surprised if the leaders in the industry held the line. His reasoning was that since the new producer could only account for a relatively small percentage of anhydride tonnage, other makers in the industry stood to lose more by meeting the price than by the defection of what could only be a limited number of customers.

But there were other points of view. Some observers felt that a price break already had been looming in the industry because of heavy production and uncertain buying interest. There was general agreement, however, on one point: If the break in anhydride prices becomes industrywide, the plasticizer esters—dioctyl

Coatings Materials

and all the others—are sure to be affected.

Natural Resins

Gum—The market was steady in price, and its generally quiet tone was conceded to be merely a reflection of seasonal shutdowns in the coatings industry. All grades of gum are reported to be in good supply.

As noted here last week, dealers are confident that the crisis in the Middle East will have no effect on gum supplies. The worse that could happen, they say, is that shippers would be forced to reroute material around the Cape of Good Hope, and this could be done at only a fractional increase in cost.

Shellac—Small lots of bags are moving for prompt needs, but, overall, the market is deep into the summer doldrums. With floor prices now in effect at the source, local quotations are likely to hold steady. Orange grades list at 38c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2, and 34c. to 35c. for superfine.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 25	Mon. July 28	Tues. July 29	Wed. July 30	Thurs. July 31
Drums—					
K	...	$7.74‡	...	$7.78	...
M	$7.95[1]	...	...	7.79	...
N	...	...	...	7.77	...
WG	8.12	8.08	$8.12‡	8.11‡	...
WW	...	8.32	8.24	8.23	$8.17
Bags—					
M	...	...	7.48	...	...
WW	...	...	7.88	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 31)—
K or better, $7.35; M or better, $7.35

Sales, USDA

1,896*	760*	538*	912*	80*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; M-K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.505	...	.514‡	.507‡	.51
Sales	14,000¶	...	28,000¶	18,000¶	6,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price. [1] M or better.

Chemical Growth

—*Continued from page 7*

United States, Norway, the Netherlands and France.

In turn, exports of chemical goods by Denmark rose from 163 million kroner in 1954 to 176 million in 1955, and to 231 million in 1956.

These accounted for only a small part of total chemical exports, however. The greater part consists of dyes and paints, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, plastics, insecticides and other finished products.

Basic chemical exports in 1956 totaled 60 million kroner. Coaltar led the way, followed by sodium silicofluoride, glycerine, phthalic acid and sulfa compounds.

Lack of Domestic Supply

Why isn't Denmark's basic chemical industry expected to boom? Chiefly, says BDSA, because of a lack of domestic raw material sources. This doesn't mean that the industry isn't sound, however.

One of Denmark's key chemical producers is Dansk Svovlayre-og Superphosphat-Habrik A/S (Danish Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Factory, Inc.).

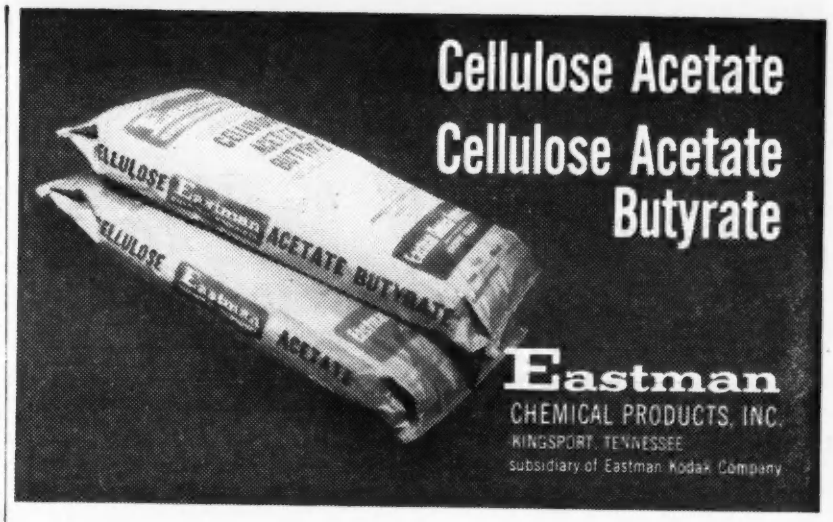
This concern makes more than 175,000 tons of superphosphate a year at three plants in Kalundborg, Fredericia and Nerresoundby. The company also is the country's sole producer of sulfuric acid, which it produces to the tune of more than 10,000 tons a year in excess of superphosphate needs.

Dansk Svovlayre also makes sodium silicofluoride, but output has declined over the past few years owing to a reduced export demand. The company also turns out other fluorine compounds as superphosphate manufacture byproducts.

Another company, Dansk Sojakagefabrik A/S (Danish Soyacake Factory, Inc.), has the bulge on alkali manufacture, producing caustic soda and potash, hydrochloric acid, and sodium hypochlorite.

The company's production of liquid chlorine in 1954 and 1955 just about met domestic requirements. Cheminova A/S Lemvig plans to obtain a concession from the Danish government for production of chlorine from salt deposits in Jutland.

De Danske Spritfabrikker A/S (Danish Alcohol Factories, Inc.), which holds a government concession, has the corner on alcohol, operating eight plants. Molosses is the most important raw material.



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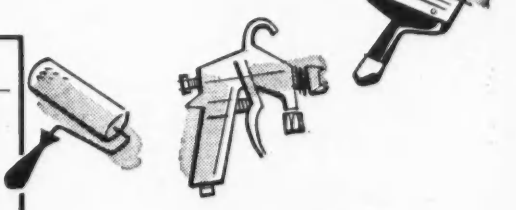

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		90% 371
		ASTM End Pt. 405
	Drying Time	200 minutes (Toluol, 20 minutes, under same test conditions).
	Flash Point, TCC °F	120
Solvent Power -	Aniline Point, °F	184
	Kauri Butanol No.	26
Weight -	Gravity, °API	55.5
	Gravity, Specific 60/60°F	.7567
	Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	6.30
Purity -	Sovasol 35 is water white in color and passes all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. It is practically odorless, is doctor sweet and is relatively color stable.	
Handling Precautions -	Safety - Combustible liquid. Avoid heat or open flame.	
	Toxicity - Relatively low order of toxicity but avoid prolonged contact with skin or excessive inhalation of vapors. (Further details upon request.)	
	Shipping Regulations—No ICC Red Label required.	

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market was in the doldrums last week, which is usual at this season. Soybean oil backed and filled, with light sales for nearby delivery at slight gains. Cottonseed oil was quiet and easier. Corn oil was the firmest of edible oils, and advanced ⅜ cents per pound due to scarcity of available stocks. Peanut oil also was quiet and in limited supply. Crude coconut oil was steady, with light trading at unchanged prices.

Slackened demand for soybean meal and lower futures weakened this market, spot quotations dropped $7 per ton and August delivery from $4 to $5 per ton. Linseed meal also was easier and spot meal declined $2 per ton to the August delivery level. Offers of new crop cottonseed meal were nil, but trading was expected to start within the next ten days.

Withdrawal of dealers and speculators interest in the tallow and greases caused the market to decline fractionally. Sellers accepted soapers lower bids and moved good sized quantities of the higher grades of tallow. Prices remained steady at the decline due to sold up condition of the market.

Steadier tone prevailed in Brazilian castor oil due to improved demand for delivery against current contracts. New business was reported slow, but prices were unchanged and well held. Although consuming interest for linseed oil was slow, the market remained unchanged and steady. Tung oil was firm at prevailing quotations. Supplies of crude menhaden were low due to smaller production, which was estimated about 30 percent below this time last season. Buying interest was limited for domestic and export account.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 13/20c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $7. per ton
Tallow, ined., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1950=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2, 1957
121.02	123.66	119.04	115.51

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—While business was light, the market was unchanged and steady. Domestic grades were maintained at former levels. No. 1 Brazilian was held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Deliveries against contracts improved.

Coconut—Trading was slow. Crude was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Pacific coast, prompt and 15c., tankcars, New York basis.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		800.000
Previous week	271.800	1,200.000
Corresponding week, 1957	123.000	3.152.000
Total this year	9,041.500	46.827.000
Corresponding period, 1957	12,445,900	61,157,000

Corn—Crude was firmer with sales at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, up ⅜c. Offerings were scarce. Refined oil was higher at 17.85c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed — Futures continued unsettled on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Weakness developed under liquidation and hedge sales in forward positions. Prices were off fractionally, reaching new lows for this move. Trading was moderate. Demand for cash oils was slow, as buyers were inclined to await developments in new crop oil. Refined salad was quoted at 15⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and nominal. New crop oil was reported sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern Texas points. Market was merely nominal at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Valley; 11½c., Lubbock and 11⅝c., Waco.

Export declarations for the week ending July 25 follow: Crude, 60,160 pounds; refined, 996,960 pounds.

Margarine production during the first six months of 1958 was 776,227,000 pounds, more than nine percent above the January-June, 1957 figure of 712,110,000 pounds, it was reported by the Department of Commerce. This is the largest production volume ever recorded by domestic margarine manufacturers for the first half of a calendar year.

Margarine production for the entire calendar year 1958 is expected to reach a new high of 1,525,000,000 pounds, according to a preliminary estimate released by the Department of Agriculture last week. Last year's total production, an alltime record, was 1,460,943,000 pounds.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in June totaled 1.253 tankcars against 1.409 in May and 2.077, June last year. Visible supply was estimated at 4.712 tankcars at the end of June compared with 5.445 a year ago. Disappearance for eleven months, August through June, totaled 21.317 tankcars against 25,496 for same period last year.

Linseed—Market was quiet, but steady. Raw oil was maintained at 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-October delivery; 13.9c., November-January and 14.1c., February-April, same basis. Withdrawals against current contracts were light and up to seasonal volume.

Flaxseed — Crushings totaled 1,272,150 bushels in June, it was reported by the National Flaxseed Processors Association, bringing the total to 21,932,350 bushels during the August-June period.

Minneapolis—Weaker undertone prevailed in this market and crushers reduced bids for cash flaxseed 8c. a bushel to $3.12, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Bookings have been fairly heavy on each step of recent declines. Support at the higher level had come largely from export interest, crushers on the sidelines. C. C. C. rejected all bids on 400,000 bushels tendered. Flaxseed crop can be found in all stages of development—the earliest in the boiling stage and the latest not yet in bloom. Progress, generally, is satisfactory. Twenty-seven cars traded in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings were posted at 40 cars and 14,500 bushels in truckloads. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 142 cars (14 to C. C. C.), compared with 431 cars a year ago. Shipped were 38 cars, against 296 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	249.500	775.800	66.500
Since Sept. 1	17.719.250	31.095.600	2.275.650

Oiticica—Business was reported light and spotty. Tankcars were unchanged at 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 18c. to 18½c., spot according to quantity.

Olive—This market was stronger due to the advance for shipments from Greece and Tunisia as a result of improved trading for foreign account. Buying interest here was still slow. Greek oil was higher at $63 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York and Tunisian $61, same basis. Spot oil also was firmer. Greek oil was quoted at $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot and Tunisian, $2.45 to $2.50, same basis, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Demand was still slow for prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 14c. to 15c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were unchanged at 11¾c., same basis.

Peanut—Light crude sales were noted at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for immediate shipment. Offers were still

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 1, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Sept.	344	14.39	13.78	13.83S
Oct.	100	14.42	13.85	13.90@13.86
Dec.	367	14.45	13.90	13.95S
March	117	14.50	13.93	14.02S
May	28	14.50	13.97	14.06S
July (1959)	29	14.33	13.90	14.02@14.06

Total sales and switches, 985 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

limited. Refined oil was quoted at 20½c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The Department of Agriculture last week announced that moderate quantities of peanuts now held by the CCC will be offered periodically on a competitive bid basis for export and domestic crushing during the next months in line with demand at currently prevailing market levels. Offerings for the next few months will be limited.

Present stocks consist of approximately 13,400 tons of unshelled runner and 5,500 tons of unshelled Virginia peanuts from the 1957 crop and 22,500 tons of shelled Virginia and runner peanuts.

The inventory of shelled peanuts includes 3,000 tons of runner and 14,200 tons of Virgini. peanuts from 1956 and 1957 crops, most of which are of edible quality, but which are not US standard grades for medium, extra large or number one shelled peanuts. It also includes 4,000 tons of 1956-crop US No. 1 runners and 1,300 tons of mostly 1956-crop US extra large Virginia peanuts, part or all of which may not be offered for sale.

Rapeseed—Market was inactive and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 16c. per pound, spot. Drums were held at 17½c. to 18c., as to quantity.

Soybean — Crude market was irregular closing steady, with light trading ranging from 9⅞c. to 10c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur unrestricted, July-August delivery. Refined salad was firmer at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Export declarations for the week ending July 25 follow: Crude, 376,370 pounds; refined, 34,940,810 pounds.

Italy purchased approximately 34,000 tons of degummed soybean oil around 11.34c. per pound, c. and f. for August shipment.

Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils during October-May, 1957-58 totaled 670 million pounds, about 32 percent less than in the same time last year. In May over 192 million pounds of these oils were shipped under P.L. 480, making the October-May, 1957-58 total 365 million pounds compared with 461 million in the corresponding period of 1956-57. Under current P. L. 480 programs, 450 million pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils remain to be shipped, most of which are expected to move before October 1. Total exports of these oils during the current marketing year may be about 1,100 million pounds, compared with 1,234 million pounds in 1956-57.

Disappearance of crude soybean in June amounted to 5.552 tankcars compared with 6.414 in May and 4.789 June 1957. Visible supply was placed at 10.230 tankcars at end of June against 6.378 a year ago. Total disappearance for 9 months, October through June amounted to 47.003 tankcars against 43.346 during the same period last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 1, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound—High	Low	Close
No sales last week.				

Tung—Steady tone prevailed for spot and later delivery. Tankcars were held at 21½c. per pound, New York basis. Drums were quoted at 23c. to 23½c., spot, depending upon quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was moderate at slightly lower levels. Yellow grease was sold and bid at 7⅝c per pound, tankcars, delivered, with ⅛c more generally asked. Choice white was lower at 8¾c, same basis, with bids at 8⅝c. Market was steady.

Lard—Market was steadier and up fractionally. Cash lard was quoted 13c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Export declarations totaled 19,317,000 pounds for the week ending July 25.

Tallow—Prices declined fractionally following the withdrawal of interest from dealers. Market was steady at lower levels. Soapers purchased moderate quantities of bleachable fancy at 8½c per pound, tankcars, delivered, with specialty buyers paying ⅛c more. Prime was sold at 8¼c to 8⅜c, same basis, as to quantity; special from 8c to 8⅛c and No. 1, 7⅝c to 7¾c, same basis. Edible tallow was firmer and held at 11½c to 11¾c, tankcars, delivered. Export business slackened. Guaranteed fancy was quoted 9⅝c, drums, f.a.s., and 8⅞c, bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Business was slow. Old crop was in limited supply, with sales of small lots noted at $65 to $65.50 per ton sacked Memphis; $73 Alabama and Georgia points. New crop meal should start trading in a week or 10 days but so far there has been no indication of price.

Linseed Meal—Stocks for spot delivery was lower, off $2.00 per ton. August delivery was unchanged. Trading was light and spotty.

Minneapolis—There was fair demand for nearby supplies of linseed meal and supplies were not plentiful, in fact one or two crushers had extremely tight shipping schedules for first half August. Spot supplies were $2.60 lower. August quotations unchanged at $56.00 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal was unchanged at $61.50 for August delivery and $60 for September.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	9,660,000	11,460,000
Since Sept. 1	582,960,000	580,720,000

Peanut Meal—Few sales were reported as supplies almost non-existant. Small lots of 45 percent were moved at $73 to $75 per ton sacked fob Georgia and Alabama points.

Soybean Meal—Volume of trading in this market was at the low point for many weeks. Sharply declining futures injected a note of caution and buyers preferred to rest on comfortable inventories. Re-sellers were most aggressive sellers, most crushers sold up for August. Several plant shut-downs are scheduled during this month. Spot meal, in limited supply, was quoted $7 lower; deferred delivery, down $3 to $5. Meal, 44 percent as at $70 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for current week. Delivery first half August was at $68 to $69 and last half, $64.50 to $65.50.

Waxes, Vegetable

This market reflected the usual summer quietness last week. Consumers limited purchases to fill-in requirements for immediate delivery. Despite slow business, carnauba grades remained unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil. Offers for shipment continued light and were closely held. Crude beeswax also was in a steady position due to the firmness of replacemants from primary sources. Refined beeswax was unchanged and steady. Interest in ouricury was slow and the spot market remained entirely nominal. Offers for shipment were freer, with sellers soliciting bids. Other waxes were quiet and quotably unchanged.

House Committee

—*Continued from page 5*

when it submitted the original bill, but it did not appear likely that the higher level would be opposed too strenuously.

The committee made no change in the provision for stockpiling 150,000 tons of copper at a price not to exceed 27.5 cents a pound, or to provisions for stabilizing the market for acid-grade fluorspar at $53 a ton for a total of 180,000 and tungsten trioxide at $36 a short ton unit for a total of 375,000 short ton units.

Incentive payments will be paid for producing beryl concentrates of $70 a short ton up to 1,000 tons a year; metallurgical grade chromite of $35 a ton up to 50,000 long dry tons a year; and columbium-tantalum of $2.35 a pound up to 50,000 pounds a year.

It was first proposed to pay $46 a ton for metallurgical grade chromite, but the committee cut this back to $35 just before reporting the bill.

Other Minerals Actions

Two other phases of the overall minerals program for this year, meanwhile, were passed by the house during the week. One was S 3817 which places the minerals exploration program of the Office of Defense Mobilization in the Department of the Interior on a permanent basis.

The other was S 3186 to extend the purchase programs for domestic asbestos and fluorspar for another year.

Another development of the week was a one-day hearing before the Tariff Commission on the tungsten industry. The hearing was part of an investigation being conducted by the commission at the direction of the senate finance committee. Witnesses for the domestic industry urged the government to resume stockpiling of tungsten and to increase tariffs to $24 a unit.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

This market reflected the summer doldrums, with business limited and restricted to actual needs. Less carlot quantities were well held at prevailing quotations while carlots could have been shaded on firm bids. A moderate demand was noted for materials against existing contracts. Flake and powdered albumin egg were easier, declining 2 cents per pound. Supplies were liberal with demand slow. Egg yolk remained unchanged and firm. Potato starch was quiet, with producers offering more freely.

Tanning materials were unchanged, except African mangrove bark which was boosted $3. per ton due to smaller production.

Shoe output in June is estimated at 43.5 million pairs by the National Shoe Manufacturers Association, a decrease of 3.8 percent from June, 1957, when 45,226,000 pairs were produced. The decline took place in all categories except "other." According to manufacturers' schedules, it is estimated that July output will be about 45.0 million pairs, or 2.2 percent less than last year when production reached 46,016.000 pairs.

Based on the above estimates, production in the first seven months of 1958 will total 331,588,000 pairs. Production in 1957 amounted to 350,915,000 pairs, in 1956, 348,599.000 pairs and 1955, 339,246,000 pairs.

Leather production in May showed slight increase over April, according to preliminary estimate by Tanners Council. Cattle hide and kip sides leathers output in May was placed at 1,942,000 hides and kips against 1,877,000 in April; calf and whole kip skins, 649,000 against 624,000; goat and kid skins, 1,704,000 against 1,742,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,206,000 against 1,970,000. Production of cattle hide and kip sides leathers during the first quarter of 1958 amounted to 5,908,000 hides and kips; calf and whole kip skins, 2,251,000; goat and kid skins, 5,290,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 5,864,000.

Price Trends

Advanced
Mangrove bark, African, $3 per ton

Reduced
Egg albumin, flake, 2c. per lb.
powder, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 2 1957
100.86	100.28	100.28	104.85

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Routine demand was noted for spot needs and delivery against current contracts. All grades remained unchanged and well held.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Business was slow, reflecting the usual let down in business at this season. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Acetate—Small lots moved for immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Hand to mouth demand was reported for actual needs. Market remained steady at prevailing prices.

Sulfonated Oils — Consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Quotations were held at unchanged levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Quiet demand and liberal supplies continued to keep this market easy. Domestic business was light, while export interest was fairly active. Flake was lower and available from $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, spot according to quantity. Technical was unchanged and well held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production in June totaled 74,510,000 pounds. This was 1 percent above the production in June, 1957, and 21 percent above the 1952-56 average for the month. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were smaller than in June last year, but larger for freezing.

Egg solids output during June totaled 2,843,000 pounds, compared with 3,835,000 pounds in June, 1957, and the 1952-56 average of 2,297,000 pounds. Production consisted of 1,025,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 987,000 pounds of albumen solids and 831,000 pounds of yolk solids. Production in June, 1957 consisted of 1,979,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 946 pounds of albumen solids, and 910,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Frozen egg production in June, 1958 totaled 56,721,000 pounds, up 9 percent from June, 1957 and 15 percent larger than the 1952-56 average for the month. Frozen egg stocks increased 30 million pounds during June, compared with 26 million pounds in June last year and the 1952-56 average increase of 24 million pounds.

Corn Starch—Trading continued for actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Offers of pearl starch were reported from France on the basis of 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Visible corn supply was further reduced 1,544,000 bushels to 81,139,000 bushels for the week ended July 25, compared with 118,875,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—While egg albumin egg market was easier, the yolk market continued firm and unchanged. Prices were maintained at $1.29 to $1.32 per pound, spot, as to quantity as to seller. Yolk production in June amounted to 831,000 pounds against 910,000 pounds, June last year.

Potato Starch — Trading was spotty, chiefly for spot delivery. Interest in carlots was quiet. Offerings of carlots were more liberal. Grinders were asking 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. On spot, prices were unchanged from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Idaho starch was available at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, and ½c. less for shipment to eastern destinations.

Tapioca Flour — Siamese A grade was easy and offered freely at 5.30c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, while B was named at 5.20c., same basis (reflecting temporary lower freight rates.) Business was reported slow. Brazilian flour also was inactive and more or less nominal. B was quoted at 6½c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade 6.8c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Replacements were slightly lower as a result of reduced ocean freight rates. Business was still limited to actual needs. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was available at 8.55c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.69c., same basis.

Cutch — Market was quiet and unchanged. Shipments were maintained at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt and later shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued restricted to nearby shipment. Replacements of African bark were higher and quoted at $67 to $68 per ton, ex dock due to reduced production. Columbian was unchanged at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans — Primary market was steady at prevailing quotations. Ocean freight rates were expected to advance, effective September 1. Prompt shipments were unchanged. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's, $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — This market was reported quiet. Replacements were quotably unchanged. Solid clarified at 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Wattle — Primary markets were unchanged and fairly steady. Buying interest lacked snap. Fair average was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $64, same basis. Extract was unchanged. African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, and South African at 8.4c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

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MUrdock 6-8883

CRUSHERS—3 x 3¼ Braun, 8 x 16 Climax, 24 x 13 Farrel, #00 Sturtevant Cone.

SCREENS—12" x 72" Ajax, 3' x 8' Single Tyler, 3' x 10' double Tyler, 40" x 84" Roball, 4' x 10' single Tyler.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab, 3' x 4', 4' x 5', 6' x 8', 6' x 8' porcelain w/motor drives.

SCREW CONVEYOR—12" dia., jacketed w/vari-drive.

HAMMER MILLS—6" Raymond Lab. #1W & 3W Mikro. 25 HP Wms. AKB, 50 HP Wms. N.F., 125 HP Jeffrey 36 x 42.

FEEDERS—F11, F21, F22, F33, F45 Syntron Vibrating, Constant weight Hardinge "B", 5' Dia. Disc.

HYDRAULIC PRESS—6" Square Carver—heated platens—accessories.

LAMINATING OVEN—14" x 32' Ross, 325° F, gas, like new.

CAR SPOTTER—10 HP Link Belt Capstan type.

MIXERS—1 cu. ft. double cone, 40 cu. ft. Smith Conical, 50 gal. Ross Lead, Various Ribbon Blenders (new used).

FORK LIFT—2000# Hyster—pneumatics—12' lift—rebuilt Cool off with ventilating Exhausters—1500 to 36000 cfm.

LAWLER COMPANY
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SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jacketed 80, 60 & 50 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters 1½ to 50 HP.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel Colloid Mills Stainless Steel 5 & 1½ HP.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins double arm Jack. 100 gals.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Day Pony Mixers 8, 15, & 40 gals.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Robinson 20" x 48" Gyro, 3 openings & others.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Single & Rotary Types ½" to 3".

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STerling 8-1944

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STILL INSTALLED-NEW ENGLAND LOCATION

Raymond 2 stage Flash Drying System:—
1—#40 Raymond Imp. Mill-30 HP. & drive.
1—First Stage Cyclone with Accessory duct work.
1,000,000 B T U flash hour gas fired furnace with Maxon pre-mix burner and Bristol pyrotol combustion safeguards.
3—Second Stage prane series 84, Type E Heaters.
1—Dracco type S, 3 compartment dust collector with 75 spun Nylon bags plus 150 space bags & Kidde type A.F.C.O. Extinguishing Systems.
1—two pen Bristol recording thermometer.
1—two pen Bristol controller w proportional positioner.
1—Raymond #7-14 Second stage Blower 5 HP.
1—Raymond #12-24 Dust Collector exhaust blower.

ALSO

1—Rotex Screen 40" x 84" w/drive & 1½ HP. motor.
1—St. Regis 100 F. S., Valve type bag packer.
1—Type W size 16 Rotocione Dust Collector.
3—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals—Steel perforated baskets 10/5 HP. 1200/600 rpm.
1—Tolhurst as above 32" perf. Basket.
2—6" Screw feeders with drives & motors.
1—Gruendler Hammermill w/10 HP. Drive & single screw feed w/½ HP. motor.
1—Ind. 16" x 18" Wd. Pl. & fr. Filter Press.
1—Stainless Tank 150 gal. w/agitator.
1—Raymond Laboratory Pulv. Single screw.
3—Centrifugal Pumps 1½" and 2". Misc. Piping valves etc.

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FOR SALE

1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
4—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
5—Baker Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "60" Pony Mixer with ½ H.P. Meter.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 12" x 27"
1—Robinson Ribbon Blender & Sifter 150 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 100 cu. ft.
3—J. H. Day Ribbon Blenders & Sifters, 600#.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
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3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

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4-Pfaudler New 2000 Model R Reactors
5-Pfaudler 1000 gal. Model R Reactors
2-Rietz RD-18 S.S. Disintegrator 100 HP
1-42"x68" Steel Bubble Cap Column
1-6'6" Rot. Dryer, Complete, ½" shell
1-Louisville 41"x15" Rot. S.S. Dryer
1-Louisville 4'x15' Brick Rot. Kiln
2-6'x50' Louisville Rot. Steam Dryers
2-6'x45' Louisville Flame Dryers
1-Raymond 18' single Whizzer Separator
2-Sturtev't #1½ Ring Roll Mills, 50 HP
1-Oliver 8' x 10' Precoat Vacuum Filter

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Donora, Pa.

(In Conjunction with Kaiser Nelson Co.)

MAJOR ITEMS

1—Traylor 10' x 120' Rotary Kiln, ¾" shell.
2—Ruggles Cole 90" x 55' Class All Rotary Dryers, 7/16" shell.
2—Herreshoff 20' dia., 16 hearth, Furnaces.
5—Dorrco Steel Rotary Filters, 14' x 8', 6' x 3', 6' x 2'.
1—Buflovak 550 sq. ft. Monel Single Effect Evaporator.
2—Swenson 6'6" dia. x 5' deep, steel, jacketed Vacuum Pans.
1—Blaw-Knox 1400 gal. steel, jacketed, agitated Vaccum Kettle.
10—Lead lined, agitated Tanks, 6000 to 6500 gallons.
Troughing Belt Conveyors 18" to 48"; Bucket Elevators; Bins, 50 to 500 tons; Ball Mills, Jaw Crushers; Roll Crushers; Air Compressors.

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STOCK ITEMS

3—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactors, 150# internal.
2—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
1—Blaw-Knox 500 gal. 304 S.S. clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Patterson 1000 gal., steel, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 20 HP
1—Vulcan Briquetting Press, 30" dia. x 12½" face, 304 S.S. rolls, 50 HP.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—Haveg 4000 closed Storage Tank.
2—5000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20', Unused.
1—9400 gal., 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—10,000 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, steel, 7'6 x 34'.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight, XP timers.
1—Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S. 50 HP.
2—Sharples PN14 & PY14 Super-D-Canters, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous centrifuges.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
4—Devine #12 40 x 43 Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
2—Buflovak, 250 & 20 sq. ft., 304 S.S., forced circulation Evaporators.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36 H-110 horizontal 304 S.S. Filter 110 sq. ft.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer, 60 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.
3—Stokes R, single punch Tablet Machines, Unused.
1—Sperry 18" x 18" SS Filter Press.

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

LIQUIDATIONS

PENICILLIN PLANT at LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA

5—SS reactors, 750 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
2—SS reactors, 125 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 2 HP XP agit.
5—glass lined reactors; 30, 100, 300 gal., jkt. & agit., ASME., Pfaudler.
1—T316 SS single effect evaporator, 26 sq. ft., Mojonnier.
1—Rubber covered filter press, 24", 12 chambers.
1—T316 SS rotary vac. filter, 18" dia. x 12" face, Eimco.

ALSO—Tanks, suppository machines, tablet counters, Ertel filter, incubators, motors, pumps, laboratory equipment, 1 gal. autoclave, etc.,

RAYON PLANT at OLD HICKORY (NASHVILLE) TENN.

11—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade mixers, #17-VII.
12—30" Sperry P.&F. filter presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P. & F. filter presses.
50—Lead valves up to 12" dia.
ALSO—Steel tanks, pumps, motors, transformers, piping, etc.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTS

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

CENTRIFUGALS, BASKET

48" suspended, T304 SS, A.T.&M.
40" suspended, steel, Bird.
36" centerslung, bronze, Tolhurst.
30" underdriven, steel.
12" underdriven, T316 SS, Fletcher.

DRYERS, DOUBLE DRUM

42" x 120" Buflovak—atm.
42" x 120" American—atm.
42" x 90" Buflovak—atm.
36" x 84" American—VACUUM.
32" x 72" Buflovak—atm.

DRYERS, VACUUM SHELF

356 sq. ft. Devine, Steel.
108 sq. ft. Andersen, T316 SS.
80 sq. ft. Devine, UNUSED.
36, 24, 12 sq. ft. Stokes, steel.

FILTERS, PRESSURE

510 sq. ft., vert., Niagara #510-28, T316 SS.
151 sq. ft., Sparkler #33-S-28, T304 SS leaves.
130 sq. ft., horiz., Hercules #12,
110 sq. ft., horiz., Niagara #36H-110-3, T304 SS, 1954.
45 sq. ft., vert., Niagara #45-30, T304 SS leaves.
Sweetland filters, #12, #7, #5.

MIXERS, DOUBLE ARM

200 gal. Baker Perkins #17-VII sigma blade, Jktd.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-USE, disp. blade, SS, Jkt., vacuum.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-VUMM, disp. blade, Jkt., 100 HP.
100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-JYUE, sigma blades, Jkt.
50 gal. W & P, sigma blades.
35 gal. J. H. Day, sigma blades.

MIXERS, POWDER

Patterson 9' dia. conical blender.
425 cu. ft. ribbon, SS.
336 cu. ft. ribbon.
250 cu. ft. paddle, Jktd.
200 cu. ft. ribbon.
75 cu. ft. ribbon, Industrial.
75 cu. ft. rotary blender.
24 cu. ft. paddle, SS.
15 cu. ft. ribbon, SS, Robinson.

CRUSHERS

Double-roll, 24" x 24", Gruendler.
Sawtooth, Robinson #13, 15 HP.
Gyratory, Kennedy #49S, 100 HP.
Gyratory, Kennedy #14, 75 HP.
Jaw, 8" x 10", Sturtevant.
Jaw, 18" x 9", Mitchell 25 HP.

ROTARY DRYERS

9' dia. x 30' long, SS lined.
8' x 70' Dbl. shell, Hardinge.
7' x 120' kilns, brick-lined.
6' x 50' steam tube, Louisville.
6' x 30' steam tube, Louisville.
5'6" x 31', 1/2" shell.
5'6" x 50' Renneberg.
4'8" x 33' 1/2" shell.
#604-24 Roto-Louvres, T316 SS.
#310-20 Roto-Louvre, steel.
4'6" x 40' Ruggles-Coles, 5/16".
4'6" x 32' steel shell, 3/8".
4' x 30' Beaird #D-700.
4' x 30' Dbl. shell, Tylor-Harmor.
4' x 24' brick-lined (kiln).
4' x 12'6" Sturtevant, SS.
3' x 15', Everdur metal shell.

MILLS, BALL & PEBBLE

[illegible] Allis-Chalmers.
5'6" x 22' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers, 150 HP.
6' x 4'6" Marcy #64½, 125 HP.
6' x 16' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers.
4'6" x 12' contin., Patterson.
5" x 10' Rod, Kennedy, Van Saun.
8' x 10' pebble, batch, Patterson.
6' x 8' pebble, contin., Patterson.
6' x 8' pebble, batch, Patterson.
6' x 5' pebble, batch, H. K. Porter.
5' x 6' pebble, batch, Abbe.
4' x 5' ball, batch, jkt., Patterson.

MILLS, PULVERIZERS

Hammermill, 400 HP, 47" x 60", Penna. Crusher #5060, 1952, non-clog, UNUSED.
Hammermill, 60 HP, Penna. Crusher, #C-3-30.
Pulverizer, 75 HP, Babcock & Wilcox, #E-32.
Roller mill, 66" Raymond low-side, 6 roll, 200 HP.
Roller mill, Raymond, #5057.
Gyratory crusher, Kennedy #49S.
Ring type granulator, 40 HP, Penna. crusher, #K3-24.

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3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters.
1—Nash H-6 vacuum pump, 20 HP.
3—Stokes tablet presses, RD-3, RD-4 and R.
4—200 and 300 jacketed glass lined kettles.
1—#5 Sweetland filter, stainless.
5—Pebble mills, 35, 100 and 200 gallons.
7—75 gallon jacketed Day Imperial double arm mixers.
1—Sharples super-d-hydrator C-20, stainless.
12—24" filter presses, iron, lead and everdur.
2—Mikro atomizers #5 and #6, stainless.
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604x24 Stainless Roto-Louvre Dryer.
705-24 & 502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryers.
8'8"x70' Ruggles Cole Dryer.
6'x50', 6'x30' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
5'x40' Rotary Kiln 3/8" Shell.
4'x20' Ruggles Cole Model XH2.
6'x10' Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer.
32"x100" Double Drum Dryer.
Proctor & Schwartz 4 truck Dryer.
25' to 90' Centers Bucket Elevators.
750 gal. jktd. Steel Reactor 300 PSI.
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6'x8' Eimco Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
5'3"x6' Rub. Covered Oliver Precoat Filter.
#1 Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump.
Sweetland #10 Filter 27 Steel Leaves.
24" Filter Press 36 NEW Wood P. & F.
30" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.
40" Fletcher Steel Susp. Cent. m.d.
Jeffrey Hammermills 36"x24", 24"x18", 20"x12", 15"x8".
3 Roll Raymond Midget Hi Side Roller Mill.
#6669 Raymond 6 Roll Hi Side Roller Mill.
#5057 Raymond 5 Roll Hi Side Roller Mills.
4'x8' & 4'x6' Tyler Hummer Screens.
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243D Stokes Oscillating Granulator.

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4 NEW-UNUSED Pfaudler Glass Lnd. Reactors 2000 Gal. Model R78; Jktd. 75#; Int. 50 PSI
4 Stainless Steel 5000 Gal. Welded Closed Top Tanks; 10' Dia. with Agitators.
10 NEW Lightn'n ¾ HP Portable Agitator; Geared 431 RPM; Shafts, Props to suit you.
NEW Falcon Stainless Reactor; 125 Gal. 30" x 30" Jacketed and Agitated.
Steel Reaction Kettles 1500 Gal. ASME; 72" x 62" Jacketed; Agitated; Motorized.
4 Stainless Steel Mikro Pilverizers No. 2, Other Mikros from Bantam to No. 4 Size.
Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers from Lab. size upto 300 Gal.; Large Stock.
Tumbling Batch Mixers; 17 cu. ft. 75, 160, 300 cu. ft.
Day Hi Speed 3 Roll Water Cooled Mill with 25 HP Explosion Proof Motor.
Day 3 Roll Lab. Mill 5" x 12" W. C. motorized.
Lab. 2 Roll Rubber Mills; 6" x 13"; 8" x 16".
A.T.&M. Stainless 60" Centrifugal Extractors; link suspended; center slung; vapor tite hoods.
Tolhurst 40" Rubber Covered Susp. Centrifugals.
Sharples Stainless Super-D-Canter; 10 HP Motor.
Charlotte Stainless Model ND Chemicolloid Mill.
Stainless Heat Exchangers 65 to 1000 sq. ft.
Filter Presses in Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron, all types, sizes upto 42".
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Porcelain & Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills 30" x 42"; 37" x 48"; 6' x 6'; 8' x 8'; others.

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4—SS Distillation Plants including Vulcan 3' dia. 11 trays, type 316 bubble cap column, 700 gal. reboiler pot, type 316 SS and Carpenter 20 reboiler 500 sq. ft. complete with all interconnecting piping and valving.

1—Badger type 316 SS bubble cap column, 42" dia. with 12 trays.

1—Badger type 316 SS bubble cap column, 36" dia. with 8 trays.

1—Heat Transfer Products bubble cap column, 36" dia. with 5 trays.

1—Heat Transfer Products steel bubble cap column, 42" dia. with 10 trays.

1—Acme steel bubble cap column, 42" dia. with 10 trays.

1—Badger steel bubble cap column, 36" dia. with 8 trays.

1—Acme, 42" x 15' SS stripping column.

1—Downington Iron steel bubble cap column, 24" dia. with 14 trays.

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm vaporizer, 6,000,000 BTU.

2—Sharples #16P pressurite SS super centrifuges.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 569 sq. ft.

7—Patterson Kelley, Carpenter 20 SS heat exchanger, 500 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS condenser, 480 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 400 sq. ft.

1—Belle & Gosset type 304 SS heat exchanger, 73 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 heat exchanger, 62 sq: ft.

2—Patterson Kelley steel heat exchangers, 1000 sq. ft. each.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

4—Patterson Kelley steel heat exchangers, 427 sq. ft. 276 sq. ft., 255 sq. ft. and 225 sq. ft.

2—Struthers Wells Steel heat exchanger 230 sq. ft.

2—Badger steel heat exchangers, 158 sq. ft.

2—Belle & Gosset steel heat exchanger, 73 sq. ft.

1—Doyle & Roth steel heat exchanger, 408 sq. ft.

3—Davis Engr. steel heat exchanger, 421 sq. ft., 408 sq. ft. and 347 sq. ft. each.

1—Heat Transfer Products steel heat exchanger, 225 sq. ft.

2—Croll Reynolds Jets 75 MM HG.

30—Steel tanks from 100 to 12,000 gallon

100—SS pumps from 20 gpm to 1500 gpm. Also, SS valves, SS fittings and stainless steel pipe.

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BUILT IN 1953 — Waterbury, Conn.

Call Representative On Premises Plaza 4-4274

2—Swenson type 316 SS vertical crystallizers with 2' x 12' vapor chests, complete with type 316 SS vertical heat exchangers and type 316 accessories, equipped with Croll Reynolds Vacuum equipment and Worthite pumps.

1—Swenson type 316 SS crystallizer, 3'6" vapor chest, complete with vertical type 316 SS heat exchanger and all auxiliary equipment including Croll Reynolds Vacuum equipment and Worthite pumps.

2—Fletcher type 316 suspended type vapor proof jacketed centrifuges complete with 32" perforate baskets, plows and explosion proof motors.

4—Acme type 316 SS vertical 1000 gal. mixing tanks, complete with coils and Model 33G150 Lightnin mixers.

2—Acme type 316 SS mixing tanks, 400 gal. with coils and Model 33G50 Lightnin agitators.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, Model EL complete with agitator, drive, and motor, 100 PSI jacket, 25 PSI internal.

3—Type 316 SS pressure tanks, 200 gal.

2—High pressure 2400 gal. steel storage tanks, 265 PSI.

1—Superior package boiler, 300 HP, 150# pressure, complete.

1—Shriver type 316 SS 12" plate and frame filter press, 12 chambers.

1—Sparkler type 316 SS jacketed filter, Model 18D4.

7—Portable platform scales.

1—Single stage air compressor, water cooled with 20 HP motor.

2—Type 316 SS hoppers, 25 cu. ft. each.

1—McKee Dowtherm vaperizer, 150,000 BTU.

5—Dusenberry 100 gal. steel pressure tanks 300 PSI.

10—Moyno type 316 SS pumps, Model SSQ with explosion proof motors.

8—Worthite pumps, Model CG-1 with 1½ HP explosion proof motors.

5—Worthite pumps, Model CGL-1 with 10 HP explosion proof motors.

10—Pulsa Feeders, type 316 SS, Model CPS-2.

1—Labconco KJELDAHL, digestion and distillation unit.

Also, instruments, gauges, valves, fittings, pipe, meters, etc.

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Stainless Steel Containers approx. 5 gal. 11" dia. x 12" high, welded, 18 guage, with 5" air tight cover, some with legs & ½" center bottom outlet. Government surplus. Box 25, Brooklyn 30, New York

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted Stokes DS3 Compressing machine, Stokes Oscillator or Colton Rollator, Stokes Granulator approximately 300# capacity, McLellan Mixer 300# to 500 capacity in good condition. Submit complete information regarding size, age, condition and prices. OPD 590.

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Coding Devise for small labels, also a labeler for 1 to 8 ounce round bottles. Ease of change over important. Pharmacaps, Inc. 99 W. Runyon Street, Newark 8, New Jersey.

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Polyethylene Down

—Continued from page 4

the farmer is concerned, is important from the standpoint of both storage and convenience.

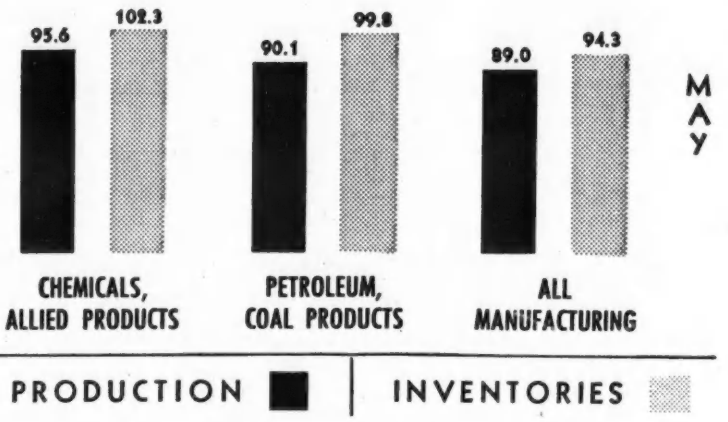
Another demonstrated advantage of the bag is that it can be re-used in a number of ways. The empty bag itself, Spencer says, makes an efficient container for many farm items. When cut open, it provides a 38 by 29-inch sheet of waterproof, weatherproof covering material which can be put to a variety of farm uses.

In addition, the farmer can heat-seal the bags into tarpaulins, machinery or silo covers. Spencer says it is preparing special material illustrating how to heat-seal the bags together.

Chippewa Plastics, Chippewa Falls, Wis., has been working with Spencer on the development and is currently the major supplier to Spencer and other companies.

In price the new bags are somewhat higher than multiwalls. However, Spencer says that with quantity production "across the board" competition for many applications should not be too far away.

THE CHEMICAL PULSE



Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1957. Production and inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Senate Makes It Very Clear It Wants Action

—Continued from page 5

the department blasted the administrative set-up and called for the bill's defeat.

It said that utilization research is already conducted in a separate unit in the department. It is separately budgeted and separately directed, but its efforts are coordinated with all other research in the department under an administrator and an assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

"Utilization, production and marketing research are complimentary," the letter stated. "No one field can be neglected without adversely affecting the others.

"The department can effectively conduct a utilization research program of whatever magnitude and complexity congress may desire without the delay and confusion that would be inevitable with the creation of a separate agency even though such an agency is within the Department of Agriculture."

USDA Defends Its Activities

The letter then went on to defend USDA against criticism that it was not doing enough to make the developments of its research efforts known and put to use.

"There are two steps in the commercialization of any new use or process and there is but one order in which they can occur," the department stated. "Research to discover what is to be applied must come first. Then and only then, can translation to industrial use take place.

"Research must be done by capable scientists under capable direction. It must be carried to the point where it can be shown that a product can be produced from agricultural raw materials to sell competitively with like products and that supplies of proper quality raw material are assured for continuing production.

"When this stage is reached, alert industries can readily determine whether manufacturing the product will provide enough profit to induce them to add it to their line or substitute it for existing items. If the product can be made profitably, industry will adopt it; if it cannot, industry will reject it and no salesmanship will alter its position.

The Timing of Promotion

"Since this sequence of events in the commercialization of a new product or process is inescapable, premature promotional or sales campaigns can discredit research and be disastrous. On the other hand, promotional effort can be most effective if focused on accelerating the wide adoption of proven products and processes.

"This is precisely the present practice in the department. Vigorous action is taken to accelerate the wide industrial adoption of new developments. There is no great lag between the completion of research and industrial application of the results."

About the only thing the department found favorable in the bill was its provisions for granting graduate scholarships to individuals pursuing agricultural science studies, grants to institutions for research projects, higher salaries for qualified professional personnel in the department and a change in patent policy which would allow the department to grant exclusive licenses of its discoveries for trial periods.

Acrylic Paint Output

—Continued from page 7

stitute an estimated 60-million-gallon-per-year market in the US for the water-base paints.

Using an index of 100 for 1955 deliveries, Mr. Allyn reports that acrylic latex paint production accounted for a volume of 8 in 1953, the year the latex was introduced. By 1957 the volume had risen to 210, and first-half deliveries for 1958 were running at a level of 268.

There were forty-four companies producing acrylic latex paints in 1953, 300 in 1955, 450 in 1956 and 520 last year.

Mr. Allyn predicts that the 1958 first-half index of 268 for deliveries will be equalled and pushed still higher by deliveries during the balance of the year.

He notes that Rohm & Haas reduced the price of three acrylic emulsions by about 5 percent in July, which, he says, reflects a steadily growing volume of sales to the paper and textile industries as well as to the paint industry.

Mr. Allyn says it is becoming increasingly difficult to estimate acrylic paint production accurately on a raw material basis since more chemical companies are now getting into production of acrylic monomers or mixed acrylic latices, and none of the producers reveal their output figures.

The Rohm & Haas coatings expert estimates that there are currently about eighty foreign producers of acrylic paints using acrylic latex manufactured in the United States. These companies are located in some thirty-five countries in South America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

MACHINECRAFT
Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 1-RD3, 2-B.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. double arm 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hyd tilt.
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2-Procter & Schwartz finned drum driers.
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Newark 5, N.J. ES 2-7634

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Filter: Sweetland with Ingersoll pump.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Mill: Charlotte colloid, model 50, 25 hp.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
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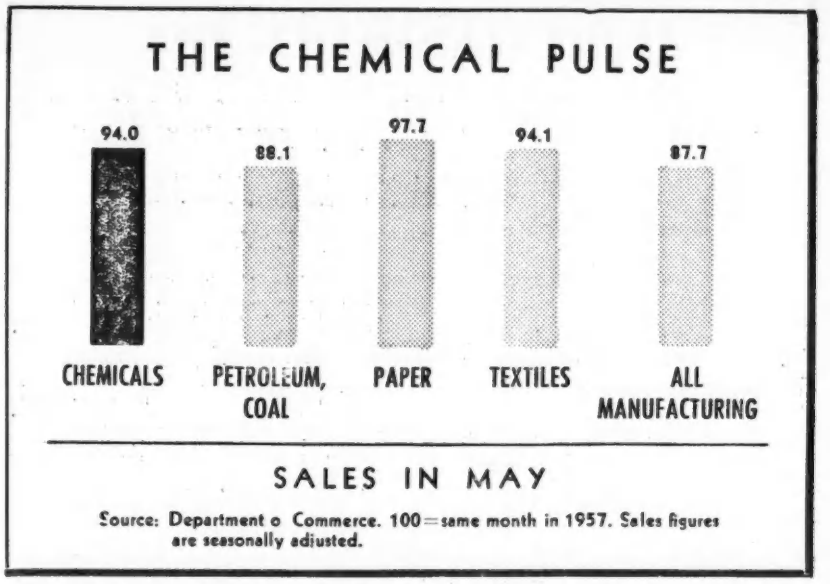
Zinc chloride NF gran.. dms	lb	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms	lb	.26	—
Soln. 50% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.80	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.40	—
tanks works	100 lbs	5.15	—
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms. t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms. t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb	.29	—
Basic, bbls. dlvd	lb	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb	.55	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb	.57	—
Zinc dust., coml., bbls. c.l. works	lb	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb	.14	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	lb	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works	lb	49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb	.21½	—
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld	lb	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York	lb	.10¼	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb	.27	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb	.14½	—
bgs. t.c.l., same basis	lb	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l. mills, frt. alld	lb	.15⅛	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.16⅛	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.15⅜	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.16⅜	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb	.16¼	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.17¼	—
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb	.15¼	—
bgs. t.c.l., same basis	lb	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16¾	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.17¾	—
USP ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb	.17¼	—
ctns. t.c.l. same basis	lb	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c higher			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms	lb	.44	.45
NF, powd., dms.	lb	.47	.48
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms. frt. alld	lb	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns. c.l.,	lb	.41	—
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., t.c.l.	lb	.42	.46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb	.25½	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb	.03½	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb	.06½	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb	.04¾	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.04¾	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.59¼	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb	.27	.30
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb	.82	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35¼	—



Antibiotic Makers Charged With Price Fixing

—*Continued from page 3*

firms and Cyanamid with Pfizer on a charge of withholding "material and probative information" from the Patent Office in connection with the tetracycline patent (No. 2,699,054).

These three, as well as Olin Mathieson and Upjohn, also are charged with soliciting and accepting from Pfizer licenses to make and sell tetracycline despite their knowing that Pfizer had "submitted false, misleading and incorrect information" to the Patent Office in order to get its tetracycline patent.

No Real Invention Seen in Claims

The complaint further alleges that there was no real invention or novelty in the claims for the tetracycline patent and that these claims "disclosed no patentable invention in view of the prior state of the art" at the time the initial application for it was filed.

The "alleged" invention, FTC goes on to say, was being used and sold in this country for more than a year prior to the application for the patent.

Furthermore, the agency asserts, the subject of the patent was "obvious, at the time of the filing of the respective applications for the patent, to anyone having ordinary skill in the art."

After reciting the chronology of early licensing arrangements among Pfizer, the Bristol firms and Cyanamid for the latter's 1949 patent on "Aureomycin," the complaint relates that on January 11, 1955, Pfizer was granted patent No. 2,699,054 on tetracycline.

"Under prior arrangements," according to the complaint, Pfizer issued a license to Cyanamid to make and sell this newly-patented antibiotic, and later (in March, 1956) similar licenses were granted by Pfizer to the Bristol firms, to Olin Mathieson and to Upjohn.

These licensing arrangements the complaint alleges, have had the "purpose and effect of unreasonably foreclosing and preventing competition in the production and sale of tetracycline and chlortetracycline." The complaint also charges the firms with having established and maintained illegal resale price maintenance agreements.

Beginnings of Industry Traced

In its economic report on the antibiotics industry, FTC notes that penicillin was discovered in England in 1928 and its capacity to attack disease-causing microorganisms was proved in 1939-41. The industry was established during World War II when the United States undertook to obtain penicillin for the armed forces.

Commercial and non-profit research were marshalled, the problems of large-scale production were solved, twenty pharmaceutical companies undertook manufacture and plant construction was speeded through public and private investments.

In 1945 this unique experiment in government promotion of a new medicine gave way to further development by private enterprise. Sodium and potassium penicillin, the chief types produced in the first years, were not patented.

By early 1948, three important new antibiotic substances had emerged from company laboratories or from research paid for by industry and quickly became volume leaders. Rutgers University held the patent on streptomycin and gave licenses to eight companies that made applications.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., which had subsidized the Rutgers research, later received a patent on the closely-related dihydrostreptomycin (whose sales grew as those of streptomycin declined), and it licensed the same eight companies.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., which obtained the patent on procaine penicillin in 1950, then or later licensed fourteen companies, thirteen of which had begun its manufacture in 1948.

Antibiotic Research After World War II

The report says that after World War II producers concentrated their research efforts on the discovery of patentable antibiotics, "which could be marketed as exclusive products insulated against aggressive price competition."

At most, it is stated, they were willing to grant licenses to those competitors whose parallel research had made them rival applicants for patents covering the same product, or in some instances to partners in research pooling and patent exchange agreements.

During the 1949-56 period, twenty-nine new antibiotic products were developed, of which twenty-one were still being produced in 1956.

"Three broad-spectrum antibiotics which attacked a wide range of microorganisms," says the report, "appeared in 1948, 1949 and 1950. They competed in use and at first (to some degree) in price with antibiotic substances already on the market.

"Thus, the price of new 'Aureomycin' decreased by 66 percent from December, 1948, to October 1, 1951, while prices of the older penicillins and streptomycins were decreasing by 69 percent.

"Since 1951, published quotations of the broad-spectrum products have remained unchanged and all important antibiotics more recently introduced have been offered at about the same price level while prices of the earlier products continue down.

Price Comparison Is Made

"By 1956 published prices of major manufacturers for one popular injection form of procaine penicillin were the equivalent of 19 cents per gram (a 94 percent reduction from the introductory price in 1943).

"A dosage form of potassium penicillin tablets (less often used than the injection form, but more comparable to broad-spectrum tablets in their finishing and packaging processes) was offered at the equivalent of 76 cents a gram by five major manufacturers and 27 cents to 44 cents a gram by packagers—whose names commanded less recognition among buyers and which bought their penicillin in bulk from the manufacturers."

The commission's report says that the production of antibiotics, like that of drugs and medicine, has been among the most profitable branch of manufacturing in recent years. The commission does not attempt to assess these profits in the light of industry risks or other factors.

It says that the continuing emergence of new antibiotic drugs does, however, make it appear that "profits have been adequate to give the desired continuing incentive for the discovery and development of new uses and new antibiotics under the private enterprise system."

Animal Study Group to Meet

The Animal Nutrition Research Council will hold its annual meeting at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., on October 15. Theme of the meeting will be amino acids, and papers to be presented will deal with the requirements of various species, as well as with methods for the evaluation of their availability in feedstuffs.

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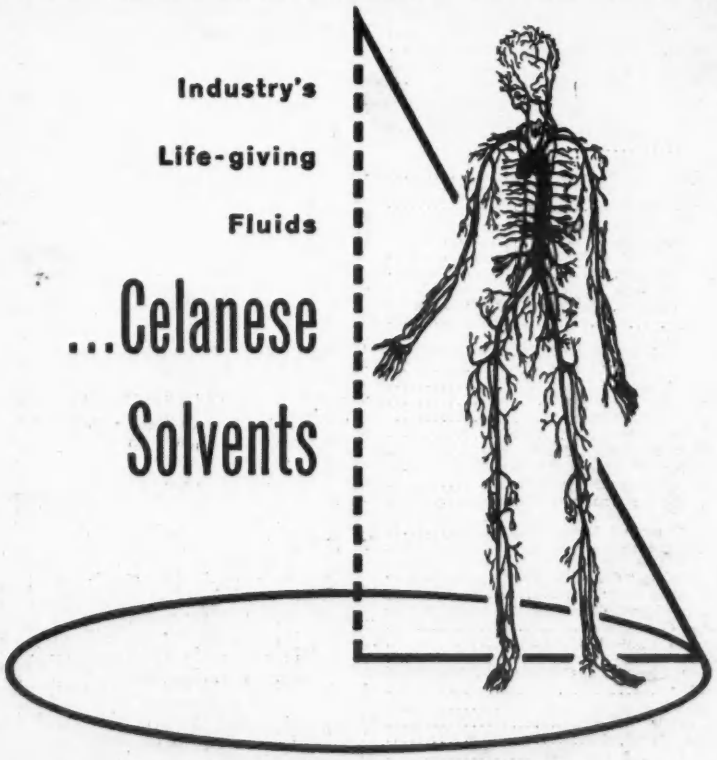

As a result of Celanese' continuing solvents research program, manufacturers today can replace costlier fluids with lower cost solvents that offer greater dissolving power, better flow, superior blush resistance, and improved performance all-around.

One of the leading suppliers of solvents by volume, Celanese also has one of the broadest ranges of solvents available to industry, featuring several special low-cost replacement Celanese Solvents for specific application. Whatever your particular solvent requirements, you'll do well to consult Celanese first. Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 16.

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